

INDEX

OGRAPHICUS INDICUS)

BEING

A LIST, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

OF THE

Principal Places in Her Imperial Majesty's Indian Empire,

WITH NOTES AND STATEMENTS

STATISTICAL, POLITICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE,

OF THE SEVERAL

PROVINCES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE EMPIRE,

PRINCIPAL STATES, INDEPENDENT AND FEUDATORY, ATTACHED TO
AND IN POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP WITH EACH,

TOGETHER WITH INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIA AND THE EAST.

WITH MAPS.

Names spelt in accordance with recent authorised Orthography.

BY

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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HON'BLE

GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL,

Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.E.,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

THIS WORK ON MODERN INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

IS

Dedicated

WITH THE DEEPEST RESPECT

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

IMPERIAL INDIA of the *present day* is a vast country and a varied field. It is a matter for surprise how little is known of its Geography as a whole. To convey a comprehensive knowledge of the Geography and present Latent and Resources of this great Empire, as well as of the Native States embraced therein, in a brief and convenient form, made as complete as a judicious utilization of available and *authentic* materials of the most recent date could render it, has long been the desire of the compiler. The difficulty of bringing so wide a subject within convenient limits, so as to reduce the labour of reference to a minimum, has been very great, how far success has been attained in the attempt now made, the public will decide. A work like this—the first of its kind relating to Modern Indian Geography,—has involved considerable labor and thought, and no pains have been spared to make its form attractive as to arrangement, and its contents correct as to detail. As a handy work of reference for the literary and official world of India, as well as of Europe, and for those whose work or tastes may lead them to enquire about matters connected with England's Indian Empire of the present time, it is hoped that this Index will prove of some practical value.

The authorities consulted will be found at the end of the text.

CALCUTTA,

January 1881

J. F. B.

ERRATA—CORRECT YOUR COPY

- Page 18—Mooltan Division For *District Station*, read, District Statistics
 " 20—Height of Chumba For 233, read 3233
 " 34—Lalitpur District For 24° 12', read, 24° 11'
 " 35—Height of Pachmarhi For 3553, read 3238
 " 112—Area of Sohawal For 300 square miles, read, 238 square miles
 " 112—Area of Koti For 100 square miles, read, 174 square miles
 " 112—Height of Rewah City, 1045, omitted
 " 117—Height of Muhr City, 1335, omitted
 " 113—Ali Rypur, Latitude 22° 18' N, Longitude 74° 23' E, omitted
 " 122—Longitude of Ootacamund For 76° 4', read 76° 44'
 " 123—Longitude of French Rocks For 76° 44', read 76° 43'
 " 154—Line 10 from top For *Goverment*, read Government
 " 181—Line 6 from bottom For 43 00 000 read, 1 00,00,000
 " 182—Line 5 from top For *in this respect*, read, in respect to intrusion from without
 " 186—Line 14 from top For *settlement Europeans*, read settlement of Europeans
 " 188—Line 2 from top For *most in industrial*, read, most industrious
 " 190—Chhattisgarh For *parallels of 80° 30' and 83° 15' N and meridians of 16° 50' and 23° 10' E*, read, meridians of 80° 30' and 84° 15' E, and parallel, of 19° 50' and 23° 10' N
 191—Harnana For 752° 0, read, 75° 20'

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Under His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

- 1 The Indian Empire or India, British and Feudatory General Statements
 - 2 The Presidency of Bengal, (*See Glossary of Indian Territorial designations*)
 - embracing 3 Lieutenant Governments
 - 3 Chief Commissionership
 - 1 Residency
 - 2 Governor General's Agencies for Native or Foreign Territory
 - As follows:—
 - 1 The PUNJAB PROVINCE, with the Native States attached thereto } Lieutenant Governor
 - 2 The NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH, with the Native States attached thereto } Lieutenant Governor N W P and Chief Commissioner, Oudh
 - 3 The BENGAL or LOWER PROVINCES with the Native States attached thereto } Lieutenant Governor
 - 4 The ASSAM PROVINCE, with the Native States attached thereto } Chief Commissioner
 - 5 The CENTRAL PROVINCES with the Native States attached thereto } Chief Commissioner
 - 6 The BRITISH BURMAH PROVINCE with the Native States attached thereto } Chief Commissioner
 - 7 The BERARS or HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, with HYDERABAD (the Nizam's Territory) or the Deccan } Resident Hyderabad and Chief Commissioner, Berar
 - 8 The RAJPUTANA AGENCY for the Native States in Rajputana } Governor General's Agent
 - 9 The CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY for the Native States in Central India } Governor General's Agent
 - 3 The Presidency of Madras,
 - embracing 1 Governorship
 - 1 Chief Commissionership
 - As follows:—
 - 1 The Districts of the PRESIDENCY in the country known as the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS, with the Native States attached thereto } Governor
 - 2 * The Provinces of MYSORE (Native State) and COORG } Chief Commissioner
 - 4 The Presidency of Bombay,
 - embracing 1 Governorship
 - As follows:—
 - 1 The Province of SIND and the districts included in the NORTHERN, CENTRAL and SOUTHERN DIVISIONS of the Presidency, with the Native States attached thereto } Governor
 - 5 The French Territories
 - 6 The Portuguese Territories
-
- 7 OUTLAINING INDEPENDENT STATES
OCEAN ISLANDS near the Malabar, Coromandel and Burmah Coasts
The STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERRITORIAL DESIGNATIONS
TYPICAL STATISTICAL TABLES for various Stations in India and the East
RELIGIONS and PEOPLES OF INDIA

* Geographically the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg come within the limits of the Madras Presidency, they do not however exercise Military jurisdiction upon that frontier, the Chief Commissioner being in direct communication with the Supreme Government. The Provinces are here included within the Residency for convenience of reference.

I.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE:

OR

INDIA, BRITISH AND FEUDATORY.

The Indian Empire: or India, British and Feudatory.

GENERAL STATEMENTS

Position, Coast Line, Area, Population, Revenue &c

Between 8° and 35° North Latitude, *i. e.*, from Cape Comorin to extreme point of Hazara District in the Punjab Province, and 67° and 100° East Longitude, *i. e.*, from Kurrachee to extreme point of Tenasserim District in the British Burmah Province

Estimated	{ Coast Line* 9,185 English Miles	}	Estimated	{ Population 227,427,646
	{ Area 1,490,335 Square Miles	}		{ Revenue Rs 636,506,977
Estimated Land Frontier Line	{ Inclusive of { Kashmir, Sikkim and Manipur,			5,575 miles
	{ Exclusive of {			5,100 "
Length, North and South from extreme point of Hazara District to Cape Comorin,				1,900 "
Breadth, West and East from Kurrachee to extreme point of Lakhimpur District in Assam,				1,900 "

* Inclusive of Islands.

Great Natural Divisions

- 1 The Himalayan Region on the North
- 2 Hindustan Proper, containing the basins of the Indus and the Ganges the Great Desert, and the High Tract of Central India
- 3 The Deccan beyond the Vindhya Mountains comprising the Valleys of the Nerbudda and Tapti, and a high Table Land supported by the Eastern and Western Ghats
- 4 The Valley of the Brahmaputra and the Delta of the Ganges
- 5 The Provinces of the Eastern Coast and the Irrawady Delta

The Indian Empire : or India, British and Feudatory.—Continued

British India—Other sources of Revenue, 1877-78

JURISDICTIONS.	Forests	Excise	Customs	Salt	Opium	Stamps
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India	106 450	194 320	1 349 450	14 842 540		234 720
Bengal	416 230	6 867 890	11 869 000	26 935 000	64 318 810	10 814 520
Assam	134 332	1 625 660				557 090
North Western Provinces and	800 150	2 148 800				3 783 420
Oudh	409 950	691 140				1 011 150
Punjab	681 710	1 043 770				2 741 620
Central Provinces	681 910	1 472 720				1 035 180
Bertha Burmah	1 603 080	1 760 780	4 200 590	117 670		702 200
Madras	494 340	4 710 690	2 033 500	11 411 860		4 692 110
Bombay	1 261 630	4 035 300	6 760 420	11 283 740	27 498 410	4 168 720
TOTALS	6 506 680	24 320 750	26 112 960	64 600 820	91 817 220	29 934 830

1877-78—Population of British India classified according to Religious Denominations

ADMINISTRATIONS	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Sikhs	Parsees, Jains and others	Aborigines and others	TOTALS
Punjab	22 131	6 195 616	9 334 472	1 144 083		978 198	17 604 305
N.W. Provinces and	21 626	26 541 000	4 186 913		14 159	11 144	30 770 442
Oudh	47 743	9 071 916	1 201 253			11 220 232	
Bengal	94 064	33 343 172	19 550 017			1 860 841	64,357 141
Assam	2 075	2 679 872	1 104 661			243 362	4 129 972
Central Provinces	10 487	6 511 137	240 965		36 631	8 444 994	9 251 234
Bombay	107 901	11 285 587	2 840 065		230 065	614 627	15 199 141
Madras	533 700	28 861 978	1 851 837		27 254	4 218	31 201 777
America and Merwara	715	248 243	47 310			58	296 331
Lerist	841	1 183 143	168 283		6 604	163 634	2 227 054
Myore (Native State)	25 676	4 807 667	208 991		13 072		5 055 412
Coorg	2 400	128 197	11 204			26 401	166 312
Bertha Burmah	36 301	35 200	101 452		2 762 123	76 528	3 011 014
TOTALS	905 760	129 132 759	40 863 434	1 144 083	3 103 934	6 529 195	191 679 170

* Includes 40 212 Soldiers and Priests European and Native

Feudatory India—1877-78

LOCALITY	Native States and Chiefships	Estimated			Tribute.	MILITARY FORCES estimated		
		Area	Population	Revenue		Guns	Cavalry	Infantry
		Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs.			
Punjab Province	35	104 534	5 433 320	26 011 070	280 180	400	6 153	42 715
North Western Provinces	3	5 125	657 000	1 340 000		28	500	9 000
Bengal Province	32	38 379	2 311 547	2 025 533	205 895			11 824
Assam Province	23	12 074	206 452	117 245		30	400	4 000
Central Provinces	25	28 835	1 058 875	577 410	135 130			
Bombay Presidency	433	72 060	8 954 590	44 596 467	1 035 000	575	13 734	49 763
Madras Presidency	5	9 745	3 252 161	8 060 206	1 070 000	4	21	2 121
Rajputana Agency	19	109 091	9 667 720	29 680 500	1 246 531	1 183	22 225	61 350
Central India Agency	62	86 121	8 177 840	27 022 870	46 607	603	14 002	47 005
British Burmah	3	4 500	50,000					
Nizam's Dominions	1	93 000	11 000 000	60 000 000		720	6 000	6 340 000
TOTALS	630	586 364	50,748 476	189 63 631	3,859 476	3 543	63 000	246 249

* Including Kachhar

† Including Sikhim

‡ Including Manipur

§ Including Karennee

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

1.

THE PUNJAB PROVINCE:

Comprising 10 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 32 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Lieutenant-Governor.

The Punjab Province

1877-78

3 DISTRICTS

Latitude N } of District Capital
Longitude E } to nearest mile
Height in feet

District Statistics

Area in Square Miles
Number of Villages
Population
Per Square Mile
Average Rainfall in inches
Land Revenue

Classification of Population

Christian { Europeans
East Indians
Natives
Sikhs
Hindus
Mahomedans
Others

Total

DELHI DIVISION

DELHI

Gurgaon

Karnal

23 39 Ch of Town
77 16 with
725 Population

25 37 Ch of Town
77 4 with
689 653 Population

29 42 Ch of Town
77 2 with
610 927 Population

DIVISION TOTALS

LANGUAGES

1877-78

3 DISTRICTS

Latitude N } of District Capital
Longitude E } to nearest mile
Height in feet

District Statistics

Area in Square Miles
Number of Villages
Population
Per Square Mile
Average Rainfall in inches
Land Revenue

Classification of Population

Christian { Europeans
East Indians
Natives
Sikhs
Hindus
Mahomedans
Others

Total

HISSAR DIVISION

Hissar

Rohtak

Serai

29 20 Ch of Town
75 45 with
689 Population

26 34 Ch of Town
76 38 with
712 Population

27 32 Ch of Town
75 7 with
702 Population

DIVISION TOTALS

LANGUAGES

1877-78

3 DISTRICTS

Latitude N } of District Capital
Longitude E } to nearest mile
Height in feet

District Statistics

Area in Square Miles
Number of Villages
Population
Per Square Mile
Average Rainfall in inches
Land Revenue

Classification of Population

Christian { Europeans
East Indians
Natives
Sikhs
Hindus
Mahomedans
Others

Total

HISSAR DIVISION

Hissar

Rohtak

Serai

29 20 Ch of Town
75 45 with
689 Population

26 34 Ch of Town
76 38 with
712 Population

27 32 Ch of Town
75 7 with
702 Population

DIVISION TOTALS

LANGUAGES

The Punjab Province,—Continued

1877-78.		AMRITSAR DIVISION						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
3 DISTRICTS		AMRITSAR		GURDASPUR		SIALKOT			
Latitude N	of District Capital to nearest minute	31 35	Chief Towns	32 3	Chief Towns	32 31	Chief Towns	DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Longitude E		74 55	with	75 27	with	74 36	with		
Height in feet		754	Population.		Population.	229	Population.		
District Statistics		Amritsar		Gurdaspur		Sialkot		DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Area in Square Miles	Number of Villages	1 562	May 1878, 1879	1 608	May 1878, 1879	1 005	May 1878, 1879		
Population	Per Square Mile	830 750	May 1878, 1879	906 126	May 1878, 1879	1 005 004	May 1878, 1879		
Average Rainfall in inches	Land Revenue	31	May 1878, 1879	35	May 1878, 1879	30	May 1878, 1879	DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Classifications of Population		1 82 434	May 1878, 1879	10,44 230	May 1878, 1879	10 93 969	May 1878, 1879		
Christians	Europeans	358	May 1878, 1879	109	May 1878, 1879	1 513	May 1878, 1879		
	Indians	37	May 1878, 1879	20	May 1878, 1879	874	May 1878, 1879	DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
	Natives	139	May 1878, 1879	79 207	May 1878, 1879	80 279	May 1878, 1879		
Sikhs		330 007	May 1878, 1879	303 07	May 1878, 1879	2 4 71	May 1878, 1879		
Hindus		377 123	May 1878, 1879	422 156	May 1878, 1879	601 959	May 1878, 1879	DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Mahomedans		93 845	May 1878, 1879	70 3 7	May 1878, 1879	132 284	May 1878, 1879		
Others			May 1878, 1879		May 1878, 1879		May 1878, 1879		
Total		830 750	May 1878, 1879	906 126	May 1878, 1879	1 005 004	May 1878, 1879	743 830	10 93 969

1877-78		LAHORE DIVISION						DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
3 DISTRICTS		LAHORE		GURJAWALA		FEROZPORE			
Latitude N	of District Capital to nearest minute	31 30	Chief Towns	32 10	Chief Towns	30 55	Chief Towns	DIVISION TOTALS. <td rowspan="3">LANGUAGES.</td>	LANGUAGES.
Longitude E		74 21	with	74 24	with	74 40	with		
Height in feet		706	Population		Population	643	Population		
District Statistics		Lahore		Gurjawala		Ferozpoor		DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Area in Square Miles	Number of Villages	3 650	May 1878, 1879	2 563	May 1878, 1879	2 732	May 1878, 1879		
Population	Per Square Mile	789 666	May 1878, 1879	530 576	May 1878, 1879	549 253	May 1878, 1879		
Average Rainfall in inches	Land Revenue	37	May 1878, 1879	33	May 1878, 1879	14	May 1878, 1879	DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Classifications of Population		5 24 327	May 1878, 1879	4 52 742	May 1878, 1879	5 05 29	May 1878, 1879		
Christians	Europeans	392	May 1878, 1879	19	May 1878, 1879	900	May 1878, 1879		
	Indians	398	May 1878, 1879	35	May 1878, 1879	20	May 1878, 1879	DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
	Natives	98	May 1878, 1879	57	May 1878, 1879	24	May 1878, 1879		
Sikhs		19 268	May 1878, 1879	38 9 1	May 1878, 1879	160 187	May 1878, 1879		
Hindus		116 257	May 1878, 1879	104 156	May 1878, 1879	68 406	May 1878, 1879	DIVISION TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.
Mahomedans		470 2 6	May 1878, 1879	357 500	May 1878, 1879	245 6 9	May 1878, 1879		
Others		60 907	May 1878, 1879	49 55 1	May 1878, 1879	73 767	May 1878, 1879		
Total		789 666	May 1878, 1879	530 576	May 1878, 1879	549 253	May 1878, 1879	1 259 495	10 93 969

[illegible]

The Punjab Province—Continued

1877		DERAJAT DIVISION						DYES ON TOTALS	LANGUAGES		
3 DISTRICTS		DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		BANNU					
Latitude N	of District capital to nearest minute	31	Chief Town	30 4	Chief Town	33 0	Chief Town				
Longitude E		70 56	with	70 42	with	70 39	with				
Height in feet		572	Population	375	Population	1 276	Population				
District Statistics		DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		BANNU					
Area in Square Miles		7 095	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	4 740	DERA GHAZI KHAN	3 171	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Number of Villages		7 6	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	354	DERA GHAZI KHAN	675	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Population		324 264	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	308 240	DERA GHAZI KHAN	257 547	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Per Square Mile		56	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	115	DERA GHAZI KHAN	91	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Average Rainfall in inches		10	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	11	DERA GHAZI KHAN	12	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Land Revenue	Ra.	3 00 5 9	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	3 47 363	DERA GHAZI KHAN	3 00 3 0	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Classification of Population		DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		BANNU					
Christians		160	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	54	DERA GHAZI KHAN	27	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Europeans		31	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	10	DERA GHAZI KHAN	11	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
East Indians		33	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	2	DERA GHAZI KHAN	4	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Natives		2 5 7	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	2 124	DERA GHAZI KHAN	493	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Sikhs		4 5 7	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	3 457	DERA GHAZI KHAN	25 2 2	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Hindus		335 337	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	264 527	DERA GHAZI KHAN	265 537	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Mahomedans		5 001	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	4 0 6	DERA GHAZI KHAN	240	DERA GHAZI KHAN	991 151			
Others			DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Total		394 754	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	308 840	DERA GHAZI KHAN	227 547	DERA GHAZI KHAN	991 151			
District Statistics		DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		BANNU					
Area in Square Miles		7 095	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	4 740	DERA GHAZI KHAN	3 171	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Number of Villages		7 6	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	354	DERA GHAZI KHAN	675	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Population		324 264	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	308 240	DERA GHAZI KHAN	257 547	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Per Square Mile		56	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	115	DERA GHAZI KHAN	91	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Average Rainfall in inches		10	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	11	DERA GHAZI KHAN	12	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Land Revenue	Ra.	3 00 5 9	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	3 47 363	DERA GHAZI KHAN	3 00 3 0	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Classification of Population		DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		BANNU					
Christians		160	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	54	DERA GHAZI KHAN	27	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Europeans		31	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	10	DERA GHAZI KHAN	11	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
East Indians		33	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	2	DERA GHAZI KHAN	4	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Natives		2 5 7	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	2 124	DERA GHAZI KHAN	493	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Sikhs		4 5 7	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	3 457	DERA GHAZI KHAN	25 2 2	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Hindus		335 337	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	264 527	DERA GHAZI KHAN	265 537	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Mahomedans		5 001	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	4 0 6	DERA GHAZI KHAN	240	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Others			DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Total		394 754	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	308 840	DERA GHAZI KHAN	227 547	DERA GHAZI KHAN	991 151			
District Statistics		DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		BANNU					
Area in Square Miles		7 095	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	4 740	DERA GHAZI KHAN	3 171	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Number of Villages		7 6	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	354	DERA GHAZI KHAN	675	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Population		324 264	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	308 240	DERA GHAZI KHAN	257 547	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Per Square Mile		56	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	115	DERA GHAZI KHAN	91	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Average Rainfall in inches		10	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	11	DERA GHAZI KHAN	12	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Land Revenue	Ra.	3 00 5 9	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	3 47 363	DERA GHAZI KHAN	3 00 3 0	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Classification of Population		DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		BANNU					
Christians		160	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	54	DERA GHAZI KHAN	27	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Europeans		31	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	10	DERA GHAZI KHAN	11	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
East Indians		33	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	2	DERA GHAZI KHAN	4	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Natives		2 5 7	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	2 124	DERA GHAZI KHAN	493	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Sikhs		4 5 7	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	3 457	DERA GHAZI KHAN	25 2 2	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
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Mahomedans		5 001	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	4 0 6	DERA GHAZI KHAN	240	DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Others			DERA ISMAIL KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN		DERA GHAZI KHAN				
Total		394 754	DERA ISMAIL KHAN	308 840	DERA GHAZI KHAN	227 547	DERA GHAZI KHAN	991 151			

LANGUAGES

Urdu, Baluchi and Hind

LANGUAGES

Urdu, Persian and Hind

The Punjab Province,—Continued

List of the Native Feudatory States or Foreign Territory, included in the Province, and Subordinate to the Punjab Government

No	1877-78 STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS	ESTIMATED			Position of Chief	Tribute	FORCES			OF THE CAPITAL			UNDER LAT OFFICERS.
		Popula- tion	Revenue Rs.	AREA Sq. ms.			Guns.	Cavalry	Infantry	Latitude N	Longitude E	Height feet	
1	Jummo and Kashmir	1 534 970	55 75 780	64 000	Maharaja.		160	1400	25 600	32 44	74 55	5 263	Governor Lieut. Govt. Agent and Supdt. A Superintendent. Comr. J. under D. v. Comr. J. under D. v. Comr. J. under D. v. Comr. J. under D. v. Comr. J. under D. v.
2	Patiala	1 586 000	45 66 770	5 419	do		109	2750	4 600	30 40	74 31		
3	Jind	1 290 475	4 04 250	1 259	Raja		10	200	1 600	29 19	75 21	734	
4	Nabha	226 155	6 50 000	9 8	do		23	560	1 250	30 23	76 12		
5	Bahawalpur	506 000	16 00 000	17 285	Nawab.		13	300	1 500	29 24	71 47	375	
6	Chamba	130 000	2 02 000	3 092	Raja	5 000	4	160		32 34	76 9	533	
7	Kapurthala	258 370	9 50 000	508	do	1 31 000	15	198	1 200	31 23	75 25		
8	Mandi	145 550	3 70 000	1 145	do	1 00 000	3	1 650		31 42	76 58	2991	
9	Suket	41 000	3 70 000	395	do.	11 000		40	500	31 31	76 56	2953	
10	Pataudi	68 000	3 00 000	612	do		3	200	600	30 40	74 48	709	
11	Pataudi	21 000	80 000	53	Nawab.		6	40	100	28 18	76 50		Comms. under Umballa Divn. on
12	Loharu	20 000	57 000	226	do.		11	55	180	28 16	75 51		
13	Dujana	27 000	65 000	89	do.				130	28 41	76 41		
14	Maler Kotla	62 530	2 39 000	164	do.		5	120	359	32 37	75 55		
15	Kalsi	69 000	2 36 000	169	Sardar			30	260				
16	Samana (Nahan)	60 000	2 26 000	1 045	Raja		10	100	530				
17	Kahlur (P. Jaspur)	60 000	1 00 000	416	do	8 000	20		880				
18	Pashahr (Rampur)	90 000	50 000	3 257	do	3 950			100				
19	Hodur (Nalagarh)	70 000	90 000	249	do.	5 000	4	170	500				
20	Keonthal (Jullundur)	30 000	60 000	112	do				100				
21	Laghat	42 000	60 000	124	do.	2 000	1	20	200				See state- ment below for position of the several groups.
22	Daghat	20 000	8 000	60	Rana.	3 600			35				
23	Jubbil	40 000	30 000	157	do	2 530			100				
24	Kumharsa	10 000	10 000	54	do.	2 000			65				
25	Bhuj	19 000	23 000	94	do.	1 440			100				
26	Mulog (Pata)	5 000	10 000	53	Thakur	1 440			70				
27	Balsan (Chodna)	6 000	7 000	50	Rana.	1 080			50				
28	Dhami	5 500	8 000	29	do	360			100				
29	Kuthar	4 000	5 000	19	do	1 080			50				
30	Kunhar	2 500	4 000	9	Thakur	180			20				
31	Mangal	800	700	13	Rana	72			20				Comms. under Umballa Divn. on
32	Bija	800	1 000	6	Thakur	180			20				
33	Darkeet	700	600	4	Rana.				15				
34	Tarchoh	10 000	6 000	71	Thakur	280			80				
35	Sangri	700	2 000	16	Man				10				
36	Raesh	300	200	3	Thakur								
37	Theog	1 000	3 300	29	do.								
38	Koti	2 500	6 000	43	do.								
39	Gund	1 000	1 000	71	do.								
40	Madhan	1 000	1 500	20	do.								
41	Khand				do.								
42	Pardur				do.								
TOTAL		5 418 370	160 11,070	101 530		2 20,180	400 6,830	42 715					

Remarks.—The relations of Kashmir and Bahawalpur with the British Government are regulated by treaties those of Patiala, Jind and Nabha by *Sans* to or for the benefit of the Governor General. Kashmir pays an annual tribute of shawls and shawl-goats. Patiala, Jind and Nabha furnish a quota of horsemen for general duty in British territory. These chiefs differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted full powers of life and death over their subjects. The total tribute paid by the above Feudatory States amounts to about £28 000 per annum.

The above Principalities are arranged in the following Geographical Groups, as they key to their position.—

Trans Sutlej Highlands Jummo and Kashmir Chamba Mandi Suket.	Cis Sutlej H. ghlands (contd.)	Cis Sutlej H. ghlands (contd.)	Sirhind Plains
	WEST CENTRAL GROUP (Hodur (Nalagarh) Laghat Kahlur (P. Jaspur) Jatalla Samana (Nahan).	WEST CENTRAL GROUP (Kahlur (Ghodna) Laghat Keonthal (Jullundur) Koti Madhan Pardur Laghat Tarchoh. Theog. Laghat Bija. Dhami.	Bahawalpur Dujana. Pataudi Jind in detached parts Kalsi Kapurthala. Loharu Maler Kotla Nabha, in detached parts Pataudi Patiala (in territory)
	WEST CENTRAL GROUP (Kahlur (Ghodna) Laghat Keonthal (Jullundur) Koti Madhan Pardur Laghat Tarchoh. Theog. Laghat Bija. Dhami.	NORTH EAST GROUP (Kahlur (Ghodna) Laghat Keonthal (Jullundur) Koti Madhan Pardur Laghat Tarchoh. Theog. Laghat Bija. Dhami.	

Other Chief Towns of above States—

Haw in Kalsi. Fawal in Nabha. Ladakh in Jatalla. Ladakh in Jatalla. Ladakh in Jatalla. Ladakh in Jatalla. Ladakh in Jatalla.	Ch. in Pashahr. Dudhi in Jind. G. in Kahlur. C. in Pashahr. Kashmir in Kahlur. Kashmir in Kahlur. Kashmir in Kahlur.	Kot Kapura in Pashahr. Ladakh Province of Kashmir. Ladakh in Kahlur. Nabha in Bahawalpur. Nabha in Bahawalpur. Nabha in Bahawalpur. Nabha in Bahawalpur.	Phagwara, in Kapurthala. Punch, in Kashmir. Rajpura, in Patiala. Rajpura, in Patiala. Rajpura, in Patiala. Rajpura, in Patiala. Rajpura, in Patiala.
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The Punjab Province,—Continued

Military Divisions, Districts and Stations

Division.	Number	STATIONS.	No. of staff	Lat.	Long.	Height.	Division or District.	Number	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat.	Long.	Height.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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	1	Umballa (Head Quarters)	41	30-21	75-52	902	LAHORE DISTRICT	1	Lahore (Meeran Meer)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	2	Kasaul	72	30-53	77 1	6 173		2	Head Quarters	25	31 31	74-25	709																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	3	Dargahat	70	30-53	77 6	6 100		3	Mooltan	7	30-12	71 31	493																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	4	Suma (Army Head Qrs)	69	31 8	77 13	7 634		4	Ferozepore	23	30-55	74 40	645																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	5	Jutogh	69	31 8	77 9	6 370		5	Amritsar (Goindgarh)	26	3 37	74 35	750																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	6	Sabothu	70	30-55	77 8	4 253		6	Jangra	141	31 5	75-13	24 9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	7	Indiana	27	30-55	75 54	8 6		7	Jhangra	39	32-12	76-22	4 053																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	8	Thaur	26	34 1	75 30			8	Dharmasala	123	32 10	76-21	6 1 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
9	Jullundur	32	31 20	75 37	900	9		Bakloh	82	32 15	75 53	4 584																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

Punjab Frontier Tribes

LOCALITY	TRIBE.	RACE.	No of fighting men.
Along Hazara	Hassanizais	Pathans	8 000
Along Peshawar	Jaduns Lonerwals Swatis Ramanas Oman Khels Mehmands	Pathans and Swatis dependent on Swat Pathans, dependent on Cabul	20,000 12 000
Along Kohat and Peshawar	Afridis Baziris		20 000 30 000
Along Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismael Khan	Sipahs Orakzais Zamzabt Afghans Turis Waziris	Pathans	20,000
Along Dera Ismael Khan	Lashkaris Kharanis Kordas	Baluchis	5 000
Along Dera Ismael Khan	Khetris Khoras Lopharis Gurcharis Marris Lopis	Pathans Baluchis	3 000 12 000
Total			170 000

For further information regarding these tribes, and Afghan Ethnology in general see Mr A H Keane's paper quoted under Afghanistan in Outlying Independent States.

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c

The territories under the Government of the Punjab include all the country from the river Jumna on the east, to the Suleman mountains on the west, and from Kashmir and the Swat country on the North to Rajputana and Sind on the South. This extensive Province one of the most important in India, is situated between $27^{\circ} 30'$ and $35^{\circ} 0'$ North Latitude and $69^{\circ} 0'$ to $79^{\circ} 0'$ East Longitude, the extreme length being about 800 miles and extreme width about 650 miles. The area of the British possessions within these limits is 104 973 square miles that of the native dependencies about 101,534 square miles the total area being about 206 507 square miles of which less than one-third are cultivated one fourth culturable and the remainder unculturable waste. The Punjab west of the river Bias was annexed in March 1849 on the close of the second Sikh war. The Jullundur Doab and the hill district of Kangra, were ceded in March 1846 after the first Sikh war. The country east of the river Sutlej formerly designated the Cis Sutlej States, and including the territory on the left bank of the Sutlej was annexed in December 1845, the lapsed estates being brought under British administration in January 1847, and the hill district of Simla being required after the Gurkha war of 1814-16. The Delhi territory, west of the river Jumna was transferred from the North Western Provinces in February 1858.

Topography, &c

Punjab Proper is so called from two Persian words signifying 'five waters' in reference to the five great rivers which flow through it. With respect to the propriety of the designation it is however to be observed that there are in fact six rivers, the *Indus*, the *Jhelum*, the *Clenab*, the *Ravi*, the *Bias* and the *Sutlej*, but as the Bias has a much shorter course than the others it seems to have been disregarded when the name of the country was bestowed. In this description the whole country lying within the Lieutenant Governor's jurisdiction, is designated as "The Punjab Province."

The northern and southern parts of the Punjab Province differ very greatly in physical features. On the north-east runs the western portion of the great northern mountain barrier of our Indian empire known as the Himalayas or Himaleh, consisting not of one but of a vast series of ranges and valleys separating the upper basins of the large rivers, from the Jumna on the east to the Indus on the west, and skirted on the southern side by the lower or subordinate ranges known as the Sewalik and Salt Range. The North West portion is also very mountainous, the hills beyond the Indus forming a series almost like a continuation of the Himalayas, and connecting with the Suleman range which forms the western boundary of the province for some 300 or 400 miles. The Salt Range runs east and west between the Jhelum and the Indus. The southern face of this range is for the most part abrupt and precipitous, and the highest point on it is Sakesar 4 994 feet. On the west of the river Indus the range is continued until it meets the Suleman Range and the name then changes to that of the Kalabagh hills.

The plains of the country may be described as vast expanses of alluvial clay and loam intersected by the great rivers of the province of which the Indus is the chief, (see also Bombay Presidency). The great rivers from which the Punjab Proper takes its name, form natural divisions of a large portion of the country, known here as the *Doabs*. These divisions stretch south west between the rivers with a regularity unbroken by any eminence of importance, and decline imperceptibly from about 1,600 feet above sea level to about 200 feet at the junction of the united streams with the Indus. The long and narrow strip between the Suleman range and the Indus is known as the *Derajat* (Upper and Lower), the

country lying between the Indus and the Jhelum, is the *Sind Sagar Doab*; that between the Jhelum and the Chenab, the *Jack or Chaj Doab*; that between the Chenab and the Ravi, the *Rechna Doab*; that between the Ravi and the Bias, the *Bari Doab*, and that between the Bias and the Sutlej, the *Jullundur Doab*. Of these Doabs the Sind Sagar is the most extensive, while that of the Bari is by far the most populous as well as the most important, containing as it does the three great cities of Lahore, Amritsar and Mooltan. These *Doabs* have some features in common; in the submontane portions vegetation is most luxuriant; in the vicinity of the rivers the tracts are enriched by their alluvial soil and fertilised by inundation, while as the higher central parts are approached, uncultivated land, covered with low brush wood and reed grass, is met with, affording boundless grazing grounds for camels, cattle, sheep and goats. Towards the lower extremities of the large rivers, as they approach each other, the country becomes nearly level, in which, owing to the extremely scanty rainfall, cultivation is maintained by means of numerous small canals or irrigation channels, which intersect the country in every direction.

In consequence of the nearly unbroken flatness of the surface, the great rivers frequently change their courses in an extraordinary degree. The Sutlej which formerly ran close to the town of Ludhiana, is now several miles to the northward; the Ravi which once washed the walls of the city of Lahore, runs in a channel three or four miles off to the northward; the Chenab which ten or twelve years ago ran close to the town of Ramnagar, is now four or five miles distant, and the same applies to the Jhelum. So the Ghara at no great distance of time held for above 200 miles a course considerably westward of the present and parallel to it.

The Sutlej, the most eastern of the large rivers above named, rising in Thibet, unites with the Bias at Hariki, a few miles from the village of Sobraon, the scene of our great battle with the Sikhs, the united stream for about 300 miles to the confluence with the Chenab, is then called the *Ghara*. The Chenab meets the Jhelum near Jhang, and the Ravi near Sirai Sidhu; this stream then loses the name of Chenab and takes the name of *Trimab*, or 'three waters' for a further distance of 110 miles to the junction with the Ghara at Madwala; from this point to the confluence with the Indus near Mithankot, a further distance of about 60 miles, the single stream of these united waters bears the name of *Punjab*, or 'five streams.' These noble streams, besides affording means of inland navigation scarcely equalled, are of inestimable value for the purposes of irrigation.

Amongst the minor rivers of the province, are the *Cabul* and *Swat* rivers in the Peshawar valley, the *Kuram* and *Luni* in Upper Derajat, the *Sohan* near Rawalpindi and the *Markanda* and *Ghagar* in the Umballa District, the two last-named losing themselves in the Bickaneer desert.

The country lying between the Sutlej and the Jumna is not properly part of the Punjab Proper. It includes in the upper part, the Cis Sutlej states, and in the lower, the Delhi territory. The hills in this latter portion of the province appear to be spurs or offshoots of the end of the Aravalli range, the principal being the hills in the Delhi and Gurgaon districts.

The means of communication in the Punjab include rivers and canals, ordinary roads and railroads. The water communication is about 2,500 miles; the length of made roads about 25,000 miles, and the length of Railway lines open for traffic at the present time is about 1,080 miles. Of the Railway lines there are four within the limits of the province, 112 the *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway*, open for traffic; the *Punjab Northern State Railway* open up to Jhelum, the extension to Rawalpindi being under construction and which will be very shortly opened for traffic; the *Indus Valley State Railway* from Mooltan and Bahawalpur to Rohri, open for traffic, and a small section of the *Rajputana State Railway* from Delhi to Rewari, with a branch to Farahnagar, also open for traffic. Branch

feeders to these lines, viz from Ludhiana to Ferozepore, from Amritsar to Shahpur, from Jullundur to Hoshiarpur from Umballa to Kalka from Raiwind to Kasur, from Wazirabad to Jummoo and Sialkot and from Wazirabad to the Salt Range, are in contemplation. Among the principal of the various canals which run through the province are, the Bari Doab Canal the Western Jumna Canal the Sirhind Canal, the upper and lower Sutlej Canals, and the Delhi and Gurgaon irrigation works. Of these the Bari Doab Canal is the most important, leaving the Ravi at Mithopur where the river debouches from the lowest of the Himalayan ranges the main line 247 miles in length, after throwing off branches to Lahore Kasur and Sobraon, passes through Amritsar, and crossing the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway at Changamunga station, again empties itself into the Ravi. In addition to the main line 247 miles the Kasur branch 84 miles, the Sobraon branch 61 miles and the Lahore branch 74 miles make up an aggregate length of 466 miles. The main line of the Sirhind canal leaves the Sutlej at Rupar.

Climate and Sanataria

The climate of the Punjab is characterized by much drought and is compared with that of the rest of Northern India is more given to extremes, the heat being intense in the summer months owing to the general scantiness of the rain fall (except in the sub-Himalayan districts) and the cold great during the cold season which lasts longer than that of countries further south. The hot season begins about the middle of April and the heat is almost intolerable from that time till August, being greater than elsewhere in India. Frequent dust storms then occur and on calm days spiral columns of dust arise and travel on ward whirling round continually for one or two miles before subsiding. In September the heat moderates October is temperate and agreeable and from November to April it is cold and frosts occur at night. The rain fall throughout the province chiefly occurs in July and August but a considerable amount of rain falls in the winter and early spring months especially in the northern and western districts. At the hill stations the rain fall is considerably heavier than in the plains. The following are the Sanataria of the Punjab province, they are 15 in number, viz.—*Murree* in district Rawal pindi height 7518 feet, *Cherat* in district Peshawar, height 4497 feet, *Sakesar* in district Jhelum height 4994 feet, *Dalhousie* height 6740 feet, and *Bakloh* height 4584 feet in district Gurdaspur, *Blagru*, height 4058 feet, and *Dharmasala* height 6111 feet, in district Kangra, *Simla*, height 7084 feet *Kasauli*, height 6173 feet *Dagshai* height 6100 feet *Sibathu* height 4253 feet, *Jutogl* height 6370 feet *Solon*, height 5165 feet, and *Sanawar*, height 5750 feet, all in district Simla, and *Sheik Budin*, height 4516 feet, in district Dera Ismail Khan. See also list of Punjab Military Stations.

Staples and Manufactures

The crops chiefly grown in the Punjab are, in the spring harvest, wheat, barley, pulses oilseeds, vegetables, tobacco and poppy, and in the autumn harvest, millets, maize rice cotton sugar cane pulses oilseeds, vegetables and indigo. The cultivation of tea is almost exclusively confined to the Kangra valley, in which there are about thirty plantations. Of the mineral products of the Punjab the most important is the rock salt found in the hills of the Salt Range, and *Kanlar*, which consists of irregularly shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts. It forms the chief material for road making and also yields when burnt, an excellent lime for mortar. Alums produced in large quantities at Kalabagh on the Indus in the Bannu district. Coarse wools are produced in several of the plain districts and of a better description in the hills, but the finer kinds of wool used in the manufactures of the principal towns are chiefly obtained from countries beyond the frontier. The cultivation of silk has been attempted in a few places, but without any great success as yet.

* Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, but the manufacturing industry is very considerable and important, silk and cotton goods are extensively made in most of the large towns,—the silks of Mooltan Amritsur, Lahore, Shujabad and Leia being noted in the Indian markets,—carpets, brocades, cutlery and arms are also extensively manufactured

Form of Administration

On the annexation of the Punjab in March 1849, a Board of Administration for its affairs was constituted, to which the Commissioners of the Trans and Cis Sutlej States were also made subordinate. The Board was abolished in February 1853, and its powers and functions were vested in a Chief Commissioner, subordinate to whom a Judicial Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Delhi territory from the North Western Provinces, the Punjab and its dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship from the 1st January 1859, Sir John Lawrence who had been hitherto the Chief Commissioner, being appointed the first Lieutenant Governor.

In 1866 a Chief Court, consisting of two judges, a barrister and a civilian, was substituted for the Judicial Commissioner, and which was constituted the final Appellate authority in criminal and civil cases, with powers also of original criminal jurisdiction in cases of European British subjects charged with serious offences. In 1869 a third judge, a civilian, was added to this court,

For administrative purposes the Punjab Province is divided into ten divisions, with an average area of 10,567 square miles, each under the control of a Commissioner. These ten divisions comprise thirty-two districts, with an average area of 3,300 square miles, each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner, and these districts are again sub-divided into 132 *tahsils*, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions of districts, with an average area of about 800 square miles, under Tahsildars or sub-divisional officers.

Census

On the 10th of January 1868, a Census of the British possessions under the Government of the Punjab, was taken, which showed a total population of 17,604,505 souls. At the beginning of 1855 the total population was estimated at not less than 14,668,287 inhabitants, the increase in 13 years amounting to nearly three millions. No later census has been taken, but presuming that the population has increased in the same ratio during the past eleven years, (*i.e.*, from the date of the last census) as it did in the 13 years preceding, it may be roughly calculated that the population of the province at the end of 1878 amounted in round numbers to 20,143,000 souls. The proportion of females to males is a little less than half. The average population per square mile for the whole province was 168 in 1868. Of the total population the agricultural classes compose 55 per cent, non agricultural 45 per cent. The whole population of the British portion of the Punjab has been classified as follows—9,334,472 Mahomedans, 6,125,616 Hindus, 1,144,088 Sikhs, 978,198 Aborigines and others, and 22,131 Christians, European, East Indian, and Native.

The North-Western Provinces,—Continued

[illegible]

Article—Fort one of districts Bareilly and Tara has been recently formed into a new district called Pilibh:

1877-78

6 DISTRICTS

Lat N } of District and
Long E } to nearest marine
Height in feet

Dist. & Stat. of

Area in Square Miles
Number of Villages
Population

Per Square Mile
Land Revenue
Average Rainfall in Inches

Classification of Population

Christians
Last Indians
Natives

Malomeda
Hindus and Jains
Abo-gines

Total

AGRA DIVISION

AGRA

Chief Town
with
Population

27° 12' 48" N
75° 3' 55" E

27° 12' 48" N
75° 3' 55" E

27° 12' 48" N
75° 3' 55" E

27° 12' 48" N
75° 3' 55" E

27° 12' 48" N
75° 3' 55" E

27° 12' 48" N
75° 3' 55" E

27° 12' 48" N
75° 3' 55" E

METANA

Chief Town
with
Population

27° 32' 44" N
77° 44' 73" E

27° 32' 44" N
77° 44' 73" E

27° 32' 44" N
77° 44' 73" E

27° 32' 44" N
77° 44' 73" E

27° 32' 44" N
77° 44' 73" E

27° 32' 44" N
77° 44' 73" E

27° 32' 44" N
77° 44' 73" E

PARUKI ABAD

Chief Town
with
Population

27° 24' 37" N
75° 37' 57" E

27° 24' 37" N
75° 37' 57" E

27° 24' 37" N
75° 37' 57" E

27° 24' 37" N
75° 37' 57" E

27° 24' 37" N
75° 37' 57" E

27° 24' 37" N
75° 37' 57" E

27° 24' 37" N
75° 37' 57" E

MAINPURI

Chief Town
with
Population

27° 14' 37" N
77° 3' 51" E

27° 14' 37" N
77° 3' 51" E

27° 14' 37" N
77° 3' 51" E

27° 14' 37" N
77° 3' 51" E

27° 14' 37" N
77° 3' 51" E

27° 14' 37" N
77° 3' 51" E

27° 14' 37" N
77° 3' 51" E

ETAWA

Chief Town
with
Population

27° 46' 19" N
79° 3' 59" E

27° 46' 19" N
79° 3' 59" E

27° 46' 19" N
79° 3' 59" E

27° 46' 19" N
79° 3' 59" E

27° 46' 19" N
79° 3' 59" E

27° 46' 19" N
79° 3' 59" E

27° 46' 19" N
79° 3' 59" E

ETAH

Chief Town
with
Population

27° 34' 78" N
78° 42" 42" E

27° 34' 78" N
78° 42" 42" E

27° 34' 78" N
78° 42" 42" E

27° 34' 78" N
78° 42" 42" E

27° 34' 78" N
78° 42" 42" E

27° 34' 78" N
78° 42" 42" E

27° 34' 78" N
78° 42" 42" E

Dis. and Totals

Dis. and Totals

Dis. and Totals

Dis. and Totals

Dis. and Totals

Dis. and Totals

Dis. and Totals

Dis. and Totals

Units and Hands

Large Vols

[illegible]

The North-Western Provinces,—Continued

[illegible]

The North-Western Provinces — (Continued)

DISTRICTS	JHANSI DIVISION NON REGULATON				KUMAUN DIVISION NON REGULATON				LANGUAGES.	DVIS ON TOTALS.	LANGUAGES.	UNDA DIVISION NON REGULATON				LANGUAGES.	DVIS ON TOTALS.
	JALAU	JHANSI	LALPUR	LALPUR	JALAU	JHANSI	LALPUR	LALPUR				KUMAUN	GARHWAL	CHAKRA	CHAKRA		
Lat. N of D. at capital	26 9	25 27	24 40	24 40	26 9	25 27	24 40	24 40				29 35	28 49	28 49	28 49		
Long E to nearest main	79 23	78 37	78 28	78 28	79 23	78 37	78 28	78 28				79 4	30 23	30 23	30 23		
Height in feet		260				260						5194	1500	1500	1500		
Area in square miles	2 555	2 508	2 947	2 947	2 555	2 508	2 947	2 947				6 000	5 500	5 500	5 500		11 500
Number of villages	972	607	749	749	972	607	749	749				6 5 6	4 4 7	4 4 7	4 4 7		10 933
Population	404 354	3 7 235	3 628	3 628	404 354	3 7 235	3 628	3 628				432 823	3 028	3 028	3 028		743 170
Per square mile	160	203	109	109	160	203	109	109				72	55	55	55		65
Land Revenue Rs	8 663	2 83 119	2 30 373	2 30 373	8 663	2 83 119	2 30 373	2 30 373				2 54 205	84 812	84 812	84 812		3 39 077
Average rainfall in inches	30	35	39	39	30	35	39	39				94	90	90	90		92
Classified as on of population	24	118	193	193	24	118	193	193				1 42	24	24	24		1 356
Christians (East Indians)	31	49	33	33	31	49	33	33				73	73	73	73		73
(Native)												141	96	96	96		207
Hindus	378 835	506 151	18 100	18 100	378 835	506 151	18 100	18 100				432 653	308 308	308 308	308 308		734 161
Mahomedans	25 496	1 417	4 782	4 782	25 496	1 417	4 782	4 782				5 560	1 299	1 299	1 299		7 968
Buddhists and Jains																	
Aboriginals																	
Total	404 354	3 7 235	2 112 626	2 112 626	404 354	3 7 235	2 112 626	2 112 626				432 888	3 028	3 028	3 028		743 170

S 77 28.

The North Western Provinces,—Continued
List of the Native Indultery States and Chiefships embraced within, and Subordinate to the Government of the North Western Provinces

List of the Native Feudatory States and Chieftains embraced within, and Subordinate to the Government of the North Western Provinces

STATE CHIEFS IN	ESTIMATED			Position of Chief	Tribute	FORCES.		UNDER WHAT OFFICERS.	OPTIC CAPITAL			REMARKS.
	Area	Population	Revenue			Guns.	Cavalry		Infantry	Latitude	Longitude		Height
1 Rampur Pagh. 25 000	sq. mls 945	597 000	14 60 000	Rs.	28	500	2 000	The Commr. Bahadur Dey.	28 49	79 4	feet	* Ved—The Family of Hena sons of the Maharaja of Benares comprise the largest w of Kshatriya Rajas in the 1st three Districts and 10 000 of the 14 000 did not the Maharaja of Benares.
2 Tehri Central	4 12 1/2	130 000	80 000	Rs.				The Commr. Kumaun Dey.	30 15	78 35		* The Maharaja of Benares met the Maharaja of Benares in a Feudatory
3 Benares	98 1/2	397 400	8 00 000	Rs.				The Commr. Benares Dey.	25 18	88 3	156	
Grand Total	6 11 1/2	1 047 400	1 34 00 000	Rs.	28	500	2 000					

The North Western Provinces and Oudh.

Military Divisions, Districts and Stations

[illegible]

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The territories under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces lie between the parallels of $23^{\circ} 51'$ and $31^{\circ} 5'$ North, and $77^{\circ} 4'$ and $84^{\circ} 43'$ East Longitude. Inclusive of the territory of Native Feudatory States within the jurisdiction, estimated at 5,125 square miles, they comprise a total area of 86,902 square miles. These provinces are bounded on the North by a part of the Punjab hill state of Bishahr, Chinese Thibet, Oudh (now included in the N W P) and Nepal, on the South by the Chota Nagpore Division of Bengal, the Rewah State, the Native States of Bundelkhand and the Saugor Division of the Central Provinces, on the East by the Behar Province of Bengal, and on the West by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur and Bhurtpore of the Central India Agency, and the river Jumna up to its confluence with the Tonse, beyond which point the latter stream forms the boundary separating the Provinces from the Native States of Simur and Jubbah in the Punjab jurisdiction.

Topography, &c

The greater portion of this territory consists of an alluvial and gently inclined plain, dipping towards the south east and open on that side. To the south west this plain abuts upon the outlying spurs of the great elevated plateau of Central India. On the north east lie the plains of Rohilkhand and Oudh, on the south east, the plains of the Benares Division. To the south west of the river Jumna lies the tract called Bundelkhand, which for a few miles from the banks of that river on the south, differs little from the comparatively level country on the north. Beyond this level country, hills appear, at first isolated then gradually assuming the formation of groups and ranges, finally merging in the Khaimur and Vindhya chains, covered with extensive forests and jungle, and traversed by streams that form torrents during the rainy season. Turning to the north we are met by a marshy belt of land known as the '*Tarai*,' and between this and the hills, by a belt of waterless jungle, formed of boulders and the debris of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and extending from four to fourteen miles in breadth, called the '*Bhabar*'. To the west of the '*Bhabar*' come the Kotla, Patli and Dehra Duns or Valleys. The largest of these '*Duns*,' which all lie nearly parallel to the great chain of the Himalayas beyond, is the Dehra Dun, 48 miles long, the centre of which (2,229 feet above the sea level), divides the valley into two portions, with two distinct slopes of drainage to the east and west, the Asnu and Suswa rivers emanate from this central elevation, the former flowing to the Jumna, the latter to the Ganges.

The Himalayan tracts included within these provinces consist of the districts of Kumaun and Garhwal, and native Garhwal or Tehri,—the Kumaun division embracing all the ranges and valleys from the plains to Thibet—and of the tract known as *Jaunsar Bawar*. The exterior ranges rise to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, increasing gradually in parts, and in some places rising abruptly to this height. The elevation gradually increases again until 10,000 and 11,000 feet are attained in the spurs directly connected with the snowy range, we then meet the peaks of Trisul (22,342 feet), Nandi Debi (25,661 feet), Nandi Kot (22,538 feet) Badrinath and others, all situated to the south of the great central axis of the Himalayas. The Jaunsar Bawar tract comprises similar hilly country lying between the upper courses of the Jumna and Tonse rivers. These tracts form the great timber reserves of the North Western Provinces.

The principal river of these provinces is the Ganges, rising in the mountains of native Garhwal or Tehri, and flowing with a south easterly course. On the right bank of this river near Haridwar, the great Ganges Canal is drawn off. The next river in importance is the Jumna, also rising in native Garhwal to the west of the Ganges, and flowing for nearly

two thirds of its course in almost the same direction as the Ganges, finally meeting with it at Allahabad. The discharge of the Jumna as it enters the plains has been estimated at 4,000 cubic feet per second in March, and that of the Ganges at Hardwar at 7,000 cubic feet per second, at Benares the breadth of this last named river during the winter season is 1,400 feet, with an average depth of 35 feet, and a discharge of 19,000 cubic feet per second. During the rainy season the breadth at the same place is 3,000 feet and the rise 43 feet. The other rivers flowing into the Ganges, are the Ramganga rising in the Tarai, the Gumti rising in the swamps of Rohilkhand, and the Gogra, called in its higher course the Kauriala. This last river vies with the Ganges itself in volume and the number of its tributary streams, while it surpasses the Ganges in velocity. On the right bank, the Jumna receives the large rivers that drain the eastern portions of the Rypputana, Central India and Bundelkhand States, viz., the Chambal, the Betwa and the Ken.

The canals of these provinces irrigate nearly one million acres annually and yield a revenue of close upon a quarter of a million sterling. The principal are the Ganges Canal, opened in 1851, consisting of 654 miles of main canal, and 3,078 miles of distributaries, watering a tract of country in the Doab, 320 miles in length and 50 miles in breadth. The Eastern Jumna Canal, opened in 1830, consisting of 130 miles of main canal and 625 miles of distributaries, watering a tract 120 miles long and 15 miles broad. The Agra Canal, opened in 1874 75 miles in length, irrigating about 400,000 acres. The Dehra Dun Canal, 67 miles in length, irrigating about 13,000 acres. and the canals in the Hamirpur and Jhansi districts, with a total length of 33 miles. Besides these there are other minor canals in Rohilkhand, opened at various times since 1874, for irrigating the belt of country along the Tarai where much rice is raised.

The East Indian Railway (1,299¾ miles in length) runs through the middle of these provinces up to the city of Delhi. From Allahabad a line to Jubbulpore (223½ miles in length) connects the East Indian Railway with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (547¾ miles in length) joins the East Indian Railway at Benares, Cawnpore and Aligarh. The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway (553¾ miles in length) runs from Ghaziabad on the East Indian line, to Lahore and Mooltan in the Punjab, viz. Meerut, Saharanpur and Umballa. The State Railway from Agra to Bhurtpore joins the Rajputana State Railway, running from Delhi to Jeypore and Ajmere. The Sindhu State Railway (69 miles in length) runs from Agra to Gwalior via Dholpur. There are other light Railways connected with important centres of the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand lines, viz.—The Hathras and Muttra line, length 29 miles, in full working order, the extension to Achnera from Muttra being in course of construction, the Ghalipur and Dildarnagar line, length 12 miles. The Cawnpore and Farukhabad line, length 8½ miles also under construction, while surveys are in progress for the Cawnpore and Mau Rampur line, the Manikpur and Banda line, the Bareilly and Pilibhit line, the Sitapur, Lucknow and Rae Bareilly line, the Balrampur extension to Bahraich and Gorakhpur via Gonda and Basti, the Jaunpur and Asamgarh line, the Moradabad and Ramnagar line, and the Roorkee and Dehra line via Hardwar. The whole of the North Western Provinces are also well supplied with first-class metalled roads, the chief of which is the Grand Trunk Road, running through the principal towns of the Doab.

Climate and Sanalaria

With the exception of the Tarai, the districts of these provinces are as a rule healthy. The climate is however subject to great extremes, the cold of winter being severe and the heat of summer almost intolerable. The hot westerly winds of April, May and June are especially trying to European constitutions. The cold season commences with the close

of the rains in October and lasts until April in the upper districts, in the Benares Division it may be considered to extend from November until the beginning of March. The hot weather succeeds and lasts until the beginning of the rains, which set in usually about the latter end of June and continue until the middle of October. The thermometer during the hot weather months ranges from 86° to 109° in the shade, the average being about 94° . The average yearly rain fall in the plains is from 30 to 45 inches, increasing gradually towards the hills, where Mussoorie receives 90 inches and Naini Tal 115 inches. The climate of the Benares Division is more moist and cool, and partakes somewhat of the character of that of Bengal. The Sanatoria of the North Western Provinces, seven in number, are the following, viz—Chakrata height 6,885 feet, Mussoorie, height 7,026 feet, and Landour, height 7,459 feet, in district Dehra Dun. Ranikhet, height 6,885 feet, Naini Tal, height 6,568 feet, Almora, height 5,074 feet, and Pithoragarh, height 5,468 feet, in district Kumaun. See also list of Military stations at page 35.

Staples and Manufactures

The principal crops grown and exported are cotton, opium, indigo, rice, barley, maize, sugar-cane, wheat, potatoes, oilseeds, and the millets, tobacco, lacdye, safflower, and salt petre are also exported. Tea is largely grown in the Dehra Dun and Kumaun districts, and potatoes are extensively produced in several districts, having become one of the great food staples of the country. The North Western Provinces are not rich in minerals, but iron, lead and copper-ores abound in Kumaun, *lankar*, an inferior kind of limestone, much used for roads and building purposes, is very abundant. The principal manufactures are sugar at Shahjahanpur, leather at Cawnpore, carpets and embroidery at Mirzapore, and *kimkhwabs* (gold brocades) at Benares. Brass and copper utensils for cooking purposes, cabinet work and cutlery are manufactured in every considerable town.

Form of Administration

The Lieutenant Governor is the chief executive authority in these provinces, which for administrative purposes is divided into seven divisions embracing 35 districts, each division is under the superintendence of a Commissioner and each district under a Magistrate Collector. The districts are again sub divided into *tahsils* or sub divisions, each under a native Tahsildar or Sub-Collector. Certain districts are regulation while others are non regulation. The Regulation districts are those in which all the laws and regulations applicable to these provinces are in force, the Non Regulation districts are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended. They form the Kumaun and Jhansi divisions, also the Tarai. The chief executive officers of the non regulation districts are styled Deputy Commissioners, having civil, criminal and revenue powers. In the regulation districts besides the Magistrate-Collector, there are three classes of Civil Judges, all subordinate to the High Court at Allahabad, the seat of Government.

Census

The last census taken of the North Western Provinces was in 1872. In 1848, 1853 and 1865 enumerations of the population were made, with increasing accuracy on each successive occasion. In 1865 the total population recorded was 29,684,347, in 1872 the population numbered 30,776,442 souls. The increase has been 3.65 per cent, while the Hindu population shows an increase of from 25,495,871 in 1865 to 26,547,600 in 1872, the Mohammedans appear to have remained almost stationary, their total for 1872 showing 4,186,913 against 4,188,476 in 1865. The population per square mile for the whole of the North Western Provinces was 376 in 1872, and was classified as follows—

21,626 Christians, Europeans, East Indians and Natives, 4 186,913 Mahomedans, 26,542,600 Hindus, 14,159 Buddhists and Jains, and 11,144 Aborigines and others. The agricultural population is 56 per cent of the whole. The district and city of Benares are the most populous in these provinces.

Quedh.

Comprising 4 Divisions or Commissionerships, embracing 12 Districts.

[illegible]

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Province of Oudh, which was annexed by the British Government under the administration of Lord Dalhousie in 1856, was at first a separate Chief Commissionership under the Supreme Government, it was afterwards incorporated with the North Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1877, the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, bearing the additional title of Chief Commissioner of Oudh

The Province is situated in the middle valley of the Ganges, which river forms its Southern boundary, on the East and West it is enclosed by the older acquired districts of the North Western Provinces, with Jaunpur, Basti and Azamgarh on one side, and Shahjahanpur, Farukhabad and Cawnpore on the other, on the North the boundary, partly natural and partly artificial marches with that of the independent kingdom of Nepal. Its greatest length from North West to South East is 234 miles, and its breadth 150 miles. Oudh lies between 25° 34 and 29° 6 North Latitude, and 79° 45 and 83° 11 East Longitude. The total area of the Province is 23,954 square miles, of which 13,126 square miles are cultivated with crops, 952 square miles are covered with orchards of mango and mohwa trees, 1,134 square miles, or about 6½ per cent of the total area, are covered with lakes ponds and rivers, 478 square miles are occupied by the sites of towns and villages, 243 square miles with roads, 1,642 square miles, or about 7 per cent, are barren waste, and of the remainder 825 square miles are Government Forests, while 5,554 square miles, or about 22 per cent of the whole, are arable waste

Topography, &c

The general surface of the country is a plain sloping from North West to South East, varied here and there with almost imperceptible undulations, the highest part of the country being the high land north of Dudwah Ghat in Khairagarh, which is 600 feet above sea level, while the lowest point, on the border of the Jaunpur district, is 230 feet. The first or lower chain of the Himalayas, which bounds the province on the North East along the Gonda district, is from 2,500 to 4,000 feet in height. This chain is one of four parallel ranges running through Nepal, each loftier and more remote, one rising a little above the other, all of which are distinctly visible in the rains from Fyzabad and Sitapur, a distance of nearly 200 miles. The main rivers are the Ganges, which runs along its southern boundary, the Gumti, the Sarda, the Kauriala and Gogra, the Ramganga, the Sai and the Rapti. Their aggregate dry weather discharge is 18,800 cubic feet per second, and the entire river discharge reaches 20,000 cubic feet, or half the quantity of the five rivers of the Punjab, their channels lie on an average from 20 to 50 feet below the level of the country. The rivers of the province afford about 1,350 miles of navigable stream. Numerous *Jhils* or marshes exist, only two of which however can be dignified with the name of lakes, viz., Beht in district Partabgarh, and Sandi in district Hardoi. The forests of Oudh lie principally in the districts of Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda, on the North

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs through the entire length of the Province, connecting with the East Indian Railway at Benares, Cawnpore and Aligarh. Surveys are in progress for branch feeders to this line as detailed already at page 37.

Oudh is a tropical country, a little smaller than Scotland, and somewhat larger than Denmark, but with a population more than double that of both countries put together. The country along the northern frontier is thinly populated.

Climate.

Though the climate is subject to extremes of temperature, sometimes rising to 112° in the summer and sinking to 35° in the winter, it may be briefly described as a mean between that of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and that of Bengal, for while the cold is not so great, nor the dry heats so intense as in the former, the difference in the seasons is far more marked than in the lower Provinces of Bengal with their moister though more equable temperature. Its three seasons, the cold, the hot and the rainy, are well defined, the first extending from early in October to end of March, the second following, and the third commencing with fair regularity in the middle of June and lasting to the middle of October. To a European the climate of Oudh during the short cold season seems nearly perfect. The plains are subject to hot sultry winds from the west and occasional fierce hurricanes.

Staples and Manufactures.

A large amount of wheat and other edible grains is produced in and exported from Oudh; sugar, tobacco, saltpetre and oilseeds are also produced and exported in considerable quantities. Some of the Oudh rice and tobacco are of superior quality. The population being essentially agricultural, the province can boast of no manufactures worth mentioning.

Except minute particles of gold, which are washed down by the hill torrents in quantities too infinitesimal to repay their collection, valuable minerals are not known to exist. *Kankar* or carbonate of lime exists all over the province, and is used for the production of lime for building, and for roads.

Form of Administration.

The administration of Oudh is carried on under the Non-Regulation system by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who is also styled Chief Commissioner of Oudh, (*vide* the opening paragraph of this description). For administrative purposes the province is divided into four divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner, and subordinate to Commissioners are 12 Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district. In every district there are three or more subdivisions, the direct management of each being entrusted to a native Sub-Collector, or *Tahsildar*. There are 44 such subdivisions in the 12 districts of this province.

Census.

There has been but one Census in Oudh, taken on the night of the 1st February, 1869. The Area of the Province being 23,954 square miles, and the population as shewn by the Census Returns, 11,220,232, there were then 468 persons to each square mile. In density of population Oudh surpasses most parts of India and no European country approaches it. The Census Returns classify the population as follows.—1,201,253 Mahomedans; 9,971,236 Hindus; 7,531 Christians; 40,212 Soldiers and Prisoners, European and Native.

Bengal Government

*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, 1877-78*

PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS	TOTAL AREA
<i>British Possessions directly Administered—</i>	Square Miles
Bengal Proper	69,749
Behar	44,174
Chota Nagpore	27,883
Orissa	8,056
TOTAL	149,862
Sundarbans	5,340
<i>Tributary States—</i>	
Cooch Behar State	1,307
Chota Nagpore States	15,419
Orissa States	16,184
Hill Tipperah	2,869
TOTAL	35,779
Sikkim	2,600
GRAND TOTAL, Area under Bengal Government	193,581

Bengal Government

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, 1877-78

PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS		TOTAL AREA
		Square Miles
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Behar		44,174
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*The Bengal or Lower Provinces, viz., Bengal Proper, Behar,
Chota Nagpore and Orissa*

[illegible]

Bengal Government

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, 1877-78

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The Bengal or Lower Provinces, viz., Bengal Proper, Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa.

1877-78

DI NGAL PROPER

WESTERN DISTRICTS 5

Lat. N. } of District capital
Long. E. } to nearest minute

Height in feet

District Statistics

Area in square miles . . . 1,432

Number of villages . . . 5,037

Population . . . 556,772

" Per Square Mile . . . 391

Land Revenue Rs . . . 2,086,551

Average Rainfall in inches . . . 52

Classification of Population

Christians { Europeans . . . 28
1st Indians . . . 5

Hindus { Natives . . . 37
487,176

Mahomedans . . . 11,500

Others . . . 25,416

Total

506,772

BANKOLA

Chief Towns . . . 23° 14'

with . . . 77° 7'

Population . . . 506,772

Bankola 15 194 Ajodhya, Bahampur, Anur, Badungam, Kachhampur, Onda, Gangajidhat, Khairat, Kosalpur, Chikara, Gopalpur, Ekich, *at, Jajpur, Kuchakel, Meys, Kachhampur, Kajrap, Kamsagar, Sakora.

BERBHOOM

Chief Towns . . . 22° 55'

with . . . 88° 26'

Population . . . 1,432

Sooty 9,000 Muzabam, Kharr, Nohar, Akhadpur, Kajragar, Duburpur, Bodpur, Sakipur, Kalpur, Bakirahar, Bichampur, Kaurha, Kasba, Kenduli, Khayrasol, Molpur, Mangachhara, Molpur, Santa, Shampur, Sujampur, Surpur, Surul.

HOOGLY HOWRAH *

Chief Towns . . . 22° 55'

with . . . 88° 26'

Population . . . 1,432

Howrah, 97,784 Hooghly and Chinsurah, 31,761 Serampore 24,410 Handel, Malabarhah, Bally, Amptar, Andul, Feniabad, Pandooah, Chandermah, Palaghar, Dandabari, Bydebah, Gullahan, Tarakishwar, Chandermah, Bortcher, Deebpur, Magera, Tripura.

BURDWAN.

Chief Towns . . . 23° 16'

with . . . 87° 54'

Population . . . 99

Burdwan 22,731 Culna 22,330 Alambel, Ajodhya, Augram, Boud Boud, Bahubur, Bagpur, Jambur, Mahapur, Raona, Sababurg, Gangar, Khadegobah, Khokas, Cutwa, Sulembur, Monirahar, Durga, Gullor, Bhauria, Ranerangur, Monirahar, Durga, Burdwan 22,731

MIDNAPUR

Chief Towns . . . 22° 25'

with . . . 87° 21'

Population . . . 506

Midnapore 31,491 Anandpur, Aoyara, Baroda, Barabedpur, Contay, Belda, Belachala, Bhugeria, Tumko, Bampur, Barabard, Chandra, Chandrahoma, Chaulikola, Chaurah,

1877-78

BENCAL PROPER,
CENTRAL DISTRICTS. 7

Lat N } of District capital
Long E } to nearest mile
Mile east to feet

District of Statistical
Area in Square Miles
Number of Villages
Population

The Square Mile
Land Revenue Rs
Average Rainfall in Inches

Classification of Population as

Christians
East Indians
Natives

11 Hindu
Mahomedans
Others

Total

RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION

RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION	RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH 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BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE				COOCH BEHAR				RAJSHAHYE							
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1ATNA DIVISION

7 DISTRICTS.	PATNA		GWA		SHAHABAD		MOHURPORE.		DIBRUGGA		SARUN		CHITTAUR		DISSAY TOTALS	U du and Hindi	LANGUAGES.
	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
La N } of D. municipal } to nearest n.e.	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
He ht n feet	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
D r r l. 2500 ft	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Area n Square M es	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Number of 1/2 lages	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Popln a on	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Per Squa a M e	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Land Revenue Rs	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Area ge R p n l in laches	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Clas f all n f P pnt on	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Ch ist ans. European	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Ch ist ans. East Ind ans	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Na es	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Indus	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Malomedana	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
O hys	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			
Total	25 37'	Ch of Towns with Popln	24 40	Chief Towns with Popln	25 34	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 7'	Ch of Towns with Popln	26 10	Chief Towns with Popln	Chap 2. 25 47	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln	Ch of Towns with Popln			

1877-78.

BEHAR

1877-78		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION (NON REG. STATES)										LANGUAGES
4 DISTRICTS		HARARH		LOARDUGGA		S. CHHUR		MANIKGON		TOTALS		
Lat. N.	Long. E.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	D. V.	V. TOTALS	
of D. to nearest in feet		23 59 85 24 2 060	23 23 85 22 2 126	23 23 85 22 2 126	23 23 85 22 2 126	23 23 85 22 2 126	23 23 85 22 2 126	23 23 85 22 2 126	23 23 85 22 2 126			
<i>District Statistics</i>												
Area in Square Miles		7 228	12 044	12 044	12 044	12 044	12 044	12 044	12 044	27 882		
Number of Villages		6 703	6 456	6 456	6 456	6 456	6 456	6 456	6 456	22 079		
Population		771 275	27 123	27 123	27 123	27 123	27 123	27 123	27 123	3 121 243		
Per Square Mile		110	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	4		
Average Rainfall in inches		43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43		
Land Revenue		1 20 827	95 09	95 09	95 09	95 09	95 09	95 09	95 09	1 56 2 6		
<i>Classification of Population</i>												
Christians		1 367	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	1 517		
Hindus		36	12 687	12 687	12 687	12 687	12 687	12 687	12 687	14 707		
Mahomedans		647 992	74 957	74 957	74 957	74 957	74 957	74 957	74 957	2 3 6 433		
Others		72 338	56 211	56 211	56 211	56 211	56 211	56 211	56 211	25 659		
Total		42 973	424 179	424 179	424 179	424 179	424 179	424 179	424 179	774 96		
Total		771 275	237 23	237 23	237 23	237 23	237 23	237 23	237 23	3 121 243		

1877-78		ORISSA DIVISION										LANGUAGES
3 DISTRICTS		BALASORE		CUTTACK		POOREE		TOTALS		D. V. ON TOTALS		
Lat. N.	Long. E.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.	Ch. of Towns with Populn.			
of District Capital to nearest in miles		21 30 86 53	20 23 85 54 80	20 23 85 54 80	20 23 85 54 80	20 23 85 54 80	20 23 85 54 80	20 23 85 54 80	20 23 85 54 80	20 23 85 54 80		
<i>District Statistics</i>												
Area in Square Miles		2 061	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	8 056		
Number of Villages		3 266	3 500	3 500	3 500	3 500	3 500	3 500	3 500	1 94		
Population		770 232	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	3 054 916		
Per Square Mile		373	470	470	470	470	470	470	470	379		
Average Rainfall in inches		66	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57		
Land Revenue Rs.		4 01 712	8 36 343	8 36 343	8 36 343	8 36 343	8 36 343	8 36 343	8 36 343	7 14 545		
<i>Classification of Population</i>												
Christians { Europeans		37	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	238		
{ British Indians		45	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	271		
{ Not vet		446	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	2 0		
Hindus		738 395	1 430 040	1 430 040	1 430 040	1 430 040	1 430 040	1 430 040	1 430 040	2 006 072		
Mahomedans		12 578	2 430 040	2 430 040	2 430 040	2 430 040	2 430 040	2 430 040	2 430 040	70 477		
Others		12 428	22 437	22 437	22 437	22 437	22 437	22 437	22 437	57 722		
Total		770 232	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	1 494 784	3 051 690		

Calcutta Area, Population Revenue, &c., 1877-78

Area	Square Miles.	Town	Suburbs	Population	Revenue (Town)	Land	Ex. Suburbs included	Total Rs.
		Town	Suburbs			Stamp		
						Rent		
						Road		
						Municipal		
<i>Classification of Population (Town)</i>								
Christians				9 270				
Hindus				11 338				
Mahomedans				3 277				
Others				279 0 4				
Men				256 150				
Women				121 705				
Children				26 350				
Total				252 205				
No. of Police				3 30				
No. of Officials and Police				23 9 347				
No. of People per Square Mile				53 632				

List of the Native Feudatory and Tributary States, or Foreign Territory, embraced in the Bengal jurisdiction, and Subordinate to the Bengal Government

1877-78		ESTIMATED			Position of Capital	Tribes	Forces: Infantry	OF THE CAPITAL			Under what Officers
STATES AND CHIEFS		Area	Popula- tion	Revenue				Latide	Longi- tude	Altitude	
State	Capital	Sq. m.		Ra.		Ra.		N.	E.	feet.	
1. Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	709	537,565	920,660	Maharaja	67,700	20	25° 20'	87° 07'		
2. Hill Tipperah	Agartala	25,801	91,739	1,000,000	do.		400	23° 50'	91° 20'		
Chota Nagpore States (Garkhat)											
3. Chang Dakhar	Jabalpur	906	8,920	3,000	Raja	326	None	23° 43'	81° 50'	1,513	
4. Kooia	Sambal	1,613	8,370	7,000	do.	490		23° 27'	82° 34'	917	
5. Saragaya	Wampur	6,103	182,830	1,000,000	do.	1,501		23° 7'	83° 14'	951	
6. Jashpur	Jashpur	1,947	66,090	20,000	do.	775		23° 51'	84° 11'	577	
7. Udalpur	Kabool	1,051	27,700	8,000	do.	533		23° 23'	83° 15'	900	
8. Gangpur	Suait	2,434	73,640	20,000	do.	500		23° 8'	84° 5'	766	
9. Boini	Hingra	1,297	21,630	6,000	do.	200		21° 44'	83° 0'	507	
10. Seraikela	Seraikela	457	53,370	3,000	do.			22° 49'	85° 32'		
11. Kharsawan	Kharsawan	149	23,220	15,000	do.			22° 48'	85° 57'		
12. Dhalbhum	Ghatula				do.			22° 33'	85° 31'		
Total		16,205	462,566	3,050,000		4,652					
Orissa Tributary States											
1. Angul	Angul (Cu. tack)	831	20,371	30,650	Raja	2,600		20° 45'	85° 1'		
2. Adgaon	Adgaon	160	26,370	24,940	do.	1,400		20° 37'	85° 41'		
3. Amalgaon	Amalgaon	732	24,510	7,100	do.	430		20° 37'	85° 41'		
4. Bani	Bani (Cu. tack)	1,613	43,420	19,900	do.			20° 31'	85° 33'		
5. Baramba	Baramba	137	34,000	26,400	do.	1,100		20° 25'	85° 02'		
6. Boud	Boud	7,064	57,050	7,000	do.	700		20° 50'	85° 02'		
7. Bopai	Bopai	570	34,805	13,400	do.	1,610		20° 12'	85° 03'		
8. Bherkanal	Bherkanal	1,473	178,090	24,400	Maharaja	3,090		20° 40'	85° 38'		
9. Bhol	Bhol	3,411	18,095	15,000	Raja	551		20° 36'	85° 14'		
10. Bhojpur	Bhojpur	1,306	12,870	61,395	Maharaja	1,976		20° 43'	85° 33'		
11. Bhandarpur	Bhandarpur	845	60,777	22,531	Raja	4,211		20° 43'	85° 27'		
12. Borthan	Borthan	4,053	28,650	10,936	Maharaja	1,607		21° 11'	85° 06'		
13. Narungpur	Narungpur	119	24,758	9,850	Raja	1,453		21° 00'	85° 07'		
14. Nidhi	Nidhi	278	33,944	81,792	do.	1,500		21° 07'	85° 42'		
15. Nayagarh	Nayagarh	500	81,847	54,100	do.	3,573		21° 00'	85° 08'		
16. Pal Lahara	Lahara	450	15,450	1,200	do.	900		21° 00'	85° 18'		
17. Ranpur	Ranpur	203	17,300	6,562	do.	1,400		21° 00'	85° 18'		
18. Talcher	Talcher	399	37,000	41,473	do.	1,079		20° 57'	85° 10'		
19. Tigaria	Tigaria	46	10,000	3,000	do.	850		20° 57'	84° 34'		
Total		16,181	1,231,247	6,33,521		31,560					
20. Sikkim	Tamlang	2,600	50,000	7,000	Maharaja	None	None	27° 24'	88° 35'	6,000	

Notes on the above States

Cooch Behar—This State is under the Commis- sioner Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.
Hill Tipperah—This State is under a special engagement to the British Government through the Maharaja. It is a British Zemindar, the ruler the greater portion of his income from landed property in the adjoining regulated district of Tipperah. The Prince pays a success on duty to the Paramount Power and is now practically a Feudatory under a Political Agent. The success on duty is half a year's Revenue of the State in the case of direct and a whole year's Revenue in the case of indirect successions. There are no mines in the state nor manufactures beyond those required for the common necessities of life. The dialect of this state is Auki.

Garkhat States—Chota Nagpore—These Chiefs are exempted from the operations of the ordinary laws. They dispose of civil matters and in criminal cases, sending up serious offences for the orders of the Commissioner who exercises a general control over their administration in other respects. **Kharsawan, Seraikela and Dhalbhum** although still under British rule have not been included in the statement for Feudatory India at page 10.

Orissa Tributary States—These states remain subject to the British Government. Two of them, Angul and Bani, have lapsed to the British Government owing to the misconduct of the chiefs.

Sikkim—This is a tributary state connected with Darjeeling (See Outlying Independent States.)
 Except Sikkim the population of these states is given from the last detailed census and may be considered reliable. The present estimates derived by the Rajas from their estates are not generally known. The estimates have been made from the best available sources. The Military Force of the Orissa States though large in figures is absolutely contemptible. The men generally perform the duties of Police.

Military Stations, Presidency District, Bengal

No.	STATIONS	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE	Height feet	No.	STATIONS	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE	Height feet
		to nearest minute						to nearest minute			
1	Fort William (Old Qu)	23	31	88 33	30	7	Haranbagh	23	59	85 25	995
2	A pore	23	32	88 33	31	8	Doranda	23	2	85 22	966
3	D m Dum	23	38	88 33		9	Bhagpur	25	15	87 2	47
4	Larrackpore	27	46	88 34		10	Nya Doonka	24	8	87 17	47
5	Behal pore	24	46	88 38	65	11	Darceling (Dantam)	27	3	88 9	769
6	Dacca	23	42	90 26	35						

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area Position Boundaries &c

The territory under the administration of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, comprising the four provinces of Bengal Proper, Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa lies between $19^{\circ} 28'$ and $27^{\circ} 30'$ North Latitude and $81^{\circ} 35'$ and $92^{\circ} 46'$ East Longitude. These provinces constituting the Bengal Government are bounded on the North by the independent native states of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, on the East by the province of Assam, the hilly country occupied by the Lushai and Kuki tribes and the Arakan Hills and District of the British Burmah Province, the South is washed by the sea known as the Bay of Bengal, and on the South West and West by the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, the Rewah Native State, and districts Mirzapur, Benares, Ghazipur and Gorakhpur of the North Western Provinces. The total area of this jurisdiction is 193,581 square miles, inclusive of 38,379 square miles belonging to the Native Feudatory States connected therewith.

Topography &c

Broadly speaking the chief characteristics of these extensive provinces are, the plain of the Lower Ganges sloping from the north west, the plain of the Lower Brahmaputra from the foot of the Garo Hills, sloping due south and the great Delta of Bengal. On the south west of these great plains rise the high lands of Chota Nagpore and Orissa, on the east are the Chuttagong, Tipperah, Garo, Khasi and other hills, on the north is the hilly Darjeeling District and the Bengal Himalayas.

Bengal Proper is the great alluvial and deltaic plain between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal.

Behar is the Gangetic plain lying between Bengal proper and the North Western Provinces. In Behar is also included a narrow range of hills in the Sonthal Parganas, known as the *Rajmahal*.

Chota (or Chutia) Nagpore is the elevated and hilly country west of Bengal Proper, south of Behar, and north of Orissa.

Orissa comprises a long flat deluvial strip between the hills and the sea, (forming one settled province) and a large hilly tract beyond occupied by tributary states.

The greater part of Bengal Proper and Behar are uninterrupted flats subject to inundation, rich in black mould and most fertile, the Dacca Division being so fertile that it has been called the granary of Bengal.

Turning to the mountains we have in the small part of the Himalayan chain coming within the Bengal jurisdiction elevations varying from 7,000 feet above the sea at Darjeeling on the south, to lofty Kanchenjunga 28,000 feet on the north west. The Rajmahal hills

in the Southal Parganas, ending with the town of that name on the Ganges, form the eastern projection of the Central Indian formation running through the Chota Nagpore province, which is hilly throughout. Several broken detached hills, some of considerable height appear as irregular links of the main chain, the largest of these is Parasnath rising to a height of 4 488 feet above the sea. A continuation of the same Central Indian formation runs through the tributary states of Orissa, with varying elevations of from 2 000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. On the east, the mountainous tracts of Hill Tipperah and Chittagong are a continuation of the Manipur and Lushai ranges, with elevations rising to 11 and 12,000 feet.

The Ganges river touches the Behar Province at Buxar, on the East India Railway, and enters it near Chupra, where the Gogra from the north meets it. It then receives the Soane on the south, and the Gandak and Kosi again on the north, all rivers of considerable volume. Turning the corner of the Rajmahal hills, the Ganges flows with its great body of water in a south easterly direction, when the Bhagirati first flows away from it on the west side to form the Hooghly, the most navigable of its many mouths. The main stream continuing its course, and throwing off several channels to form the Delta, meets the main stream of the Brahmaputra (known here as the Jamuna) at Goalundo, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the amalgamated column then empties itself by numerous channels into the Bay of Bengal.

From these rivers the Gangetic Delta is formed. Between the cultivated portions of this Delta and the sea is a tract bearing the general name of the *Sundarbans*, covered with dense forest and which, owing to the inroads of the sea and wild beasts, as well as its general unhealthiness has baffled the enterprise of modern man. The area of this tract is about 5 340 square miles.

The other rivers of these provinces are, on the east, the Megna (called in its upper course the Surma), which is the high road to Cachar as it affords good water communication for the greater part of its length, the Fenny, rising in Hill Tipperah and the Karnafuli rising in the highlands of the Lushai country. The two last flow into the Bay of Bengal.

On the west of the great Gangetic Delta, not helping however to form it, but joining the Hooghly between Calcutta and Sugar Island, are the Damuda, the Rupnarain and the Cossye, all rising in the highlands of Chota Nagpore.

The Subaranrekha also rising in Chota Nagpore, the Bastarni and Brahmani, rising in the highlands of Orissa and the Mahanadi rising in the Central Provinces, flow eastwards into the Bay of Bengal.

The East Indian Railway runs through the middle of these provinces from Calcutta up to Buxar, a portion of it from Kanoo Junction running due north, and then turning due west joins the line again at Lakhnaui, this portion is called the "Joop" line, to distinguish it from the straight or "Chord" line connecting these two stations. The Tirhoot State Railway (82 miles in length) runs from Barh on the East Indian line to Tirhoot, with a branch to Durbhanga. The Nulhati State Railway (27 miles in length) branches off from Nulhati station on the East Indian Railway to Azimganj. The Eastern Bengal Railway (172 miles in length) runs from Calcutta to Goalundo, tapping the Eastern Districts of Bengal, while the South Eastern State Railway (28 miles in length) connects Calcutta with Port Canning. The Northern Bengal State Railway (216 miles in length), tapping the principal jute, rice and tobacco exporting districts of Northern Bengal and the tea growing country at the foot of the Himalayas leaves the Eastern Bengal Railway at

Porida station, and after crossing the river at Sara runs to Sihgon, 30 miles from Dureeling*, a branch line from Farhattipur station runs to Rungpore to be eventually extended to Dhubri. The Gya State Railway (57 miles in length) branches off from Patna city, on the East Indian line, to the town of Gya.

The Grand Trunk road runs direct from Calcutta to Benares and is the great highway for traffic in those portions of Behar and Chota Nagpore not having Railway communication. In the Deltaic country of Bengal, water communication is much availed of, hence Bengal Proper is not so well supplied with roads as the other Bengal Provinces.

The Canals of these provinces lie principally in Orissa and Behar. The Orissa scheme as it is termed, embraces the Kendrapara canal with branch to Gundukia on the Gobri river, length 39 miles, irrigating about 100,000 acres. The Patamundi branch, length 40 miles, the Faldanda (27 miles) and Machgong (30 miles) canals, irrigating about 50,000 acres, the High Level canal for irrigation and navigation, running from Calcutta to Cuttack via Midnapore, a length of 52 miles. The other canals are, the Midnapore canal connecting Midnapore with tide water in the Hooghly at Oolabaria, 16 miles below Calcutta, having a navigable length of 53 miles, the Tidal canal length 28 miles, connecting the rivers Hooghly, Haldi and Russulpur in the Hidgelee portion of the Midnapore District, the Soane canals for the irrigation of South Behar, to be extended eventually to Mirzapore on one side and to Monghyr on the other, with branches and distributaries in the districts of Shahabad, Gya and Patna, the Arrah canal, 65 miles, the Western main canal, 22 miles, the Patna canal, 86½ miles, and the Buxar canal 45 miles. Jhils or extensive shallow lakes are very numerous, but their limits are generally ill defined. The most extensive and remarkable are the Monda Jhil the Dulabari Jhil and the Chullani Jhil in the district of Rajshahye, the Aka Jhil in the district of Jessore and the great Jhil in the district of Backergunge.

Climate

Although these four Provinces, (Bengal Proper, Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa) under the Bengal Government are situated for the most part without the Tropical Zone, their climate is characteristically tropical. In the annual range of their temperature, as well as in point of humidity and rainfall, the eastern and western portions of the whole country which includes them, are strongly contrasted. The mean temperature of the whole year is 84° in Orissa and Behar, and 73° in the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions. In Orissa and the western part of the Gangetic Delta, December is the coldest month of the year, elsewhere the mean temperature of January is somewhat lower. During the rains the temperature of the Hazaribagh plateau falls more rapidly than that of any other part of Bengal. Between May and October the fall at Hazaribagh is rather more than 11°, while at Berhampore in the Delta, and in about the same latitude, it is only 4½°, and at Calcutta a little more than 3°, even at Patna it does not exceed 8°. The high humidity of the atmosphere in Bengal Proper, and more especially in its eastern districts has become proverbial. The average annual humidity of a large portion of Bengal is however sensibly lower than that of England. The quantity of vapour in the air of Calcutta is on the average of the year about twice as great as in that of London. The absolute humidity of the atmosphere is greatest on the coast of Orissa and the Sunderbans and diminishes inland as the distance from the sea increases. In the cold weather and spring months, this decrease is rapid everywhere except in Eastern Bengal.

* Note.—A company for the purpose of constructing a railway line from Dureeling to the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siliguri has been started with Government aid.

The districts of Eastern Bengal, more especially those of the Chittagong Division, show the heaviest rainfall. In this division the average annual fall almost everywhere amounts to upwards of 100 inches. In the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, on the exposed hill flanks and at their base, even this large amount is greatly surpassed. The rainfall is also higher on the plains of the coast, than on those lying more inland. By far the greater part of the rainfall of the Province falls between the months of June and October, showers also occur in the hot weather months, and in the months of February and March hail storms are not unrequent. In the eastern districts rain occurs occasionally in the cold weather months, but is less common in the Delta and the country further westward. During February, March, April and May the prevailing wind is from the south. The climate of Orissa is by no means as healthy as the other portions of these provinces. The climate of Behar and of Chota Nagpore is not unlike that of the North Western Provinces in its eastern districts, while that of the Bengal Delta or Bengal Proper may be summed up as follows for the different months of the year.—*January*—Air serene and cold. Winds N and N W. Fog in early morning and heavy dews at night. Thermometer minimum 58° maximum 76°, mean 67°. *February*—Pleasant and cool till the middle. Wind then changes to S and S E. Thermometer 65° to 83°, mean 74°. *March*—The hot season begins, the sun is powerful and the days warm. Strong winds from the south. Storms from the N W towards middle and end, accompanied by violent gusts, with clouds of dust, followed by rain. Thermometer 74° to 86°, mean 80°. *April*—South wind moderating the heat till the 20th, when the wind becomes hot sometimes. Thunderstorms and rain. Thermometer 79° to 91°, mean 85°. *May*—Very disagreeable. Air close, still and oppressive. Nights very sultry, wind light and from south, but storms frequent with thunder and rain. Thermometer 81° to 93°, mean 87°. *June to September*—This is the rainy season. In the second week of June the wind veers round to the east and after several days of close muggy weather, the rains commence and continue with little intermission till October. The atmosphere during these months is cooler and the weather is generally pleasant, but the damp is extreme and everything gets mouldy. Thermometer 78° to 90°, mean 84°. *October*—Is a variable month. The rains are breaking up and the winds changing. The days are sultry, but the mornings and evenings are cool, the air becomes clear and night dews recommence. Mean temperature 79°. *November*—delightfully fair and pleasant. Cold sharp winds blow from the North West. The air is dry, pure, clear and calm with no clouds. Mean temperature 74°. *December*—Days clear and fine, but fogs at night and early morning. North and west winds prevail, blowing sharply. Thermometer 58° to 78°, mean 68°.

Staples and Manufactures.

Rice, the principal food grain of the people, is cultivated and consumed over the whole of Eastern, Western, and Central Bengal and Orissa, and these parts are the principal rice producing tracts. The coarse rice is usually consumed locally, while that grown in winter and spring is exported. In Behar and Chota Nagpore also, rice is a main staple of food though alternated with wheat, maize and other cereals. *Dal* (pulses) of various kinds, and fruit and vegetables, of every description, form an invariable part of the food of the people throughout these provinces.

The commercial staples are jute, hemp, oilseeds, ginger, turmeric, cotton, cocoa nuts, date sugar, tobacco, sugar-cane, betel nut, betel leaf, indigo, tea, silk, opium, hie, lacdye, safflower, saltpetre, cinchona and ipecacuanha. Next to rice, jute forms the staple product of the country. The Districts of Bengal which grow it most largely,

are Rungpore, Mymensingh, Bogra, Dacca, Pubna, Dinagepore, Hoogly and 24 Pergunnahs, the best quality coming from Rungpore and Mymensingh. Seraganj is one of the principal marts for this staple. The manufacture of date sugar is very extensively carried on in the deltaic districts of Jessore, Nuddea, Furreedpore and 24 Pergunnahs. Tobacco is largely grown in Rungpore, Tirhoot and Purneah for trade and export. Tea is cultivated to a greater or lesser extent in Dacca, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Chittagong and Chota Nagpore. The following statement gives further particulars in regard to the tea cultivation in Bengal, in 1878.

No	DISTRICTS.	No. of Plantations	Area.	Yield.	Per Acre	AVERAGE ELEVATION
			Acres	Bc.	Bc.	
1	Darjeeling	244	26 346	7,514 930	321	300 to 5 500 feet
2	Jalpaiguri	27	3 605	199 226	280	400 to 1 000 "
3	Chittagong	27	3 352	690,929	318	13 to 300 "
4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	2	230	32 000	320	55 to 50 "
5	Dacca	6	31	3,517	115	13 to 21 "
6	Hasaribagh	2	591	8 412	113	3,375 feet average
7	Lohardugga	21	1 293	8,964	248	100 to 3,200 feet.
Total		235	35 708	8,619,028		

Indigo is largely cultivated in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, over the whole of Central Bengal, in Purneah, and westward throughout Behar north of the Ganges, and constitutes the principal industry of these parts. In Behar south of the Ganges, the cultivation is very small, and in the Chittagong, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions it is not grown. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly and is principally carried on in Behar. Silk is a principal industry over a considerable part of the Rajshahye and Burdwan divisions. Cinchona and Ipecacuanha are produced in the Darjeeling district. All over these provinces the manufacture of beads of sorts and wicker and basket work are very generally spread occupations, and the usual local handicrafts are carried on, for the supply of local demands. Weaving and the manufacture of cotton thread are the occupation of a large number of the inhabitants of every district.

The different manufactures which are specially carried on in the several divisions of the Bengal Provinces, and for which each part is most celebrated, are summed up as follows:—

Burdwan Division.—Silk, indigo and metal pots and pans. Lac, rope and yarn factories. Screw-presses for cotton, jute and fibres. Steam, flour, paper and jute mills. Iron foundries.

Presidency Division.—Indigo and date sugar are the staple manufactures in this division. The others are cotton-cloth, shell lime and brass utensils. There are also several jute and cotton mills and screw-presses, as well as other factories and foundries.

Rajshahye Division.—Silk and indigo are the principal manufactures, the others are silk cloth, brass utensils, gunny bags, gold and silver filagree work and ivory articles.

Dacca Division.—There is no manufacture on a wholesale scale in this division except tea and indigo; cocoanut oil and date-sugar are made and exported to Chittagong and Calcutta. The other manufactures are brass and iron utensils, lardye, soap and paper.

Chittagong Division.—The principal industries are carpentry, ship and boat building, blacksmith's, brazier's, gold and silversmith's work.

Patna Division.—The principal manufactures are indigo, opium, saltpetre, sugar, and sugar candy. The minor manufactures, are towelling and table linen, tobacco, paper, blankets and brass utensils.

Bhagalpur Division.—The principal manufactures of this division are indigo and silk.

cabinet ware, fire arms and hardware, baskets, inland and fancy work are the other industries

Orissa Division—Salt manufacture is the staple of this division Brass vessels, brass and silver ornaments and coarse cloths are the chief articles made

Chota Nagpore Division—Coarse cloth, soapstone vessels, tusser silk, lac and tea are the chief articles manufactured

Of the mineral resources of Bengal, coal only has been largely developed. Iron, however, is at least as abundant as coal in many places and is found in the closest conjunction with coal in large tracts where limestone is also plentiful The largest and best coal mines of Bengal are at Raneegeunge in the Burdwan District, and in the Chota Nagpore Division, where there are great stores of coal for future ages Coal is also found in the Sonthal Parganas, but of a poorer description Lead, silver and copper are found in Bhagalpur, and stone quarries are worked in the districts of Monghyr and Gya Little is known of the mineral resources of Darjeeling Petroleum and coal are spoken of as existing copper and limestone are known to exist Iron ore has been discovered in the Salmý Hills in Tipperah, and coal in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Throughout the delta and low lying alluvial tracts comprising the Presidency, Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions, and alluvial country of Orissa, there are neither mines nor minerals In the hilly tracts of the tributary mehals further inland, there are valuable beds of iron ore, particularly in Taljharee, where iron and coal are found side by side Rich iron ore is also found and worked extensively by natives in the Orissa States of Dhenkanal and Keonjhar

Form of Administration.

The Lieutenant-Governor is the chief executive authority in these provinces, which for administrative purposes have been divided into nine divisions, embracing 43 districts, each division being under the superintendence of a Commissioner, and each district under a District Officer, who is the unit of executive administration whether in the Regulation or Non Regulation districts, and who, in the one case, is styled Magistrate and Collector, and in the other, Deputy Commissioner The District Officer is the executive chief and administrator of the tract of country committed to his charge, and is supreme in the district, except in so far as regards the proceedings of the Courts of Justice Each district is again subdivided into *tahsils* or sub divisions, under subordinate magisterial and revenue authorities, styled Sub divisional Officers, who are either Assistants or Magistrates in charge Sub divisions are again divided into *thanas* or police circles, where there are also Sub Deputies to strengthen the executive influence of Sub-divisional officers In revenue matters, the Commissioners of divisions are in their turn subject to the Board of Revenue, in other matters they are directly under the Lieutenant Governor The legislative authority in Bengal is the council of the Lieutenant Governor, for the purpose of making laws and regulations The Lieutenant Governor is president of this council, and before any law comes into force, it must have received the assent of the Governor General as well as that of the Lieutenant Governor The Marine Administration is under a Master Attendant, and the affairs of the Port of Calcutta, are entrusted to Port Commissioners The Judicial organization of the whole of these Provinces is entrusted to Judges, subordinate to a High Court, whose functions are exclusively judicial

Calcutta has a special administration of its own, with a separate establishment of Police under control of a Commissioner, also Magistrates of Police for administration of criminal justice The affairs of the Municipality and Municipal Taxation are managed by a Chairman and Board of Justices, while the Customs and Stamps are under the superintendence of a Board of Revenue

Census

The Census of Bengal which was effected in 1871-72 was the first census of the country that had ever been attempted. The computation gave 60,357,141 as the total number of persons under the Bengal Administration far exceeding that of any previous estimate and showing an average density for the whole of the four provinces of 389 persons to the square mile. In the United Kingdom the density is 262 in Germany 189 in France 180. Separately the density for Bengal Proper is 481 for Behar 467 for Chota Nagpore 141 and for Orissa 577 per square mile. The total population for the four provinces is classified as follows.—Christians Europeans 17,387 Eurasians 21,410 Natives 55,997 Hindus 38,843,179 Mahomedans 19,559,017 Others 1,860,851. The sexes are pretty equally divided particularly in Bengal Proper.

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

4.

THE ASSAM PROVINCE:

Comprising 11 Districts,

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES ATTACHED THERETO.

Under a Chief Commissioner.

The Assam Province

DISTRICTS	1877-78	Sylhet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Totals
Lact N. of D. street capital Langk. to nearest mile H. alt in feet	24 33 91 55	Chief Towns	Cachar	Goalpara	Kamrup	Darrang	Nong Ng	Bakhar	Lakhimpur	C. of Towns	C. of Towns	C. of Towns	Naga Hills	Totals
Area in Sq. m. N. l.	8 410													
Number of villages	684													
Population	179 339													
Per square mile	3 6													
Land Revenue	184													
Average Rainfall in inches														
Class of soil / Population														
Christians														
Europeans														
Others														
Total	1 719 339													
Capitals of Districts														

Notes:—The population of the first four districts (Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang) is given in the census of 1872. The population of the other districts is given in the census of 1881. The population of the whole province is given in the census of 1881. The population of the whole province is given in the census of 1881. The population of the whole province is given in the census of 1881.

List of the Native Feudatory States and Chiefships, included in the Province of Assam,
and Subordinate to that Government.

No	1877-78 STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS	ESTIMATED			Position of Chief	OF CAPITAL			Under what Officers
		Area	Populn	Revenue		Latitude N	Longitude E	Height Feet	
1	Manipur <i>Khasi Hill States</i> (Protected Democracies)	Sq Mls 7 584	126 000	60 000	Maharajah	24° 45'	94° 0'	2 650	Pol Agent.
1	Bhawal or Warboh		369	16 000	Siem	25 11	91 26		The Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills
2	Cherra or Sohrah		8 060	8 650	do.	25 17	91 46		
3	Sheila		5 500	700	Wahadadar	25 12	91 41		
4	Khyr m or Nong Lrem		20 500	10 100	Siem.	25 43	91 23		
5	Myl im or Myl im		12 266	1 690	do				
6	Langrin or Lyng kin		1 870	1 030	do				
7	Maharam (upper and lower)		6 160	1 045	do				
8	Maoyang or Mao tong		1 238	500	do	25 26	91 53		
9	Maoyoram		947	330	do.				
10	Malasohmat		199	900	do				
11	Marnao	4 400	2 306	125	do	25 36	91 54		
12	Nehosopoh or Nong soh phoh		961	130	do	25 26	91 37		
13	Nongkhiao		6 624	2 060	do	25 41	91 41		
14	Nongpung		871	100	do	25 38	91 30	1 620	
15	Nongtain		7 763	10 400	do.	25 31	91 19		
16	Rambras		1 737	440	do	25 39	91 21		
17	J rang		381	1 630	Sudar	25 55	91 35	2 410	
18	Duara Nongtyrnen		378	1 715	do				
19	Maolong		1 477		do	25 33	91 41		
20	Maoden		253		do	25 13	91 36		
21	Nonglong				do	25 21	91 30		
22	Kariapara and Chardunt				Sath Rajahs				
	<i>Jaintia Hills</i>								
23	19 Estates		Not Specified						

Notes on the above states

There are no Tributary States in direct relation with the Assam administration. Manipur is a dependent state on the Eastern border and under the supervision of a Political Agent acting under the direct orders of the Supreme Government, only in boundary matters has the Chief Commissioner any direct concern in the politics of Manipur. The Military Forces of Manipur are—Artillery 500, Cavalry 400, Infantry 4 400. See *Outlying Independent States*.

The Senas and Sardars of the Khasi Hills hold a sort of semi-independent position. Their appointment is subject to the confirmation of the British Government, which can remove them in case of oppression or misconduct. The Khasi Hill States cover an area of 4 400 square miles. These states keep no Military Forces nor do they pay any tribute. They are all in subsidiary alliance with the British Government.

Military Stations, Eastern Frontier District

No.	STATIONS	Lat.	Long	Height	No.	STATIONS	Lat	Long	Height
		N	E				N	E	
		to nearest minute		feet			to nearest minute		feet.
1	Shilong (Head Quarters)	25 34	91 56	4 951	21	Baza	26° 45	89 37	2 076
2	Jawai	25 26	92 14	4 432	22	Jalpaiguri	26 32	88 46	
3	Garhat	26 12	91 47	134	23	Abnagar	24 31	91 56	
4	Cachar (Siledar)	24 59	92 51	87	24	Chargola	24 36	91 27	
5	Nowgong	26 21	92 44	250	25	Noarband	24 36	92 43	
6	Terpur	26 37	92 50	303	26	Monor Khal	24 38	92 59	
7	Golaghat	26 31	94 0	349	27	Manpur	24 48	94 0	2 69
8	Dibrugarh	27 29	94 53	405	28	Samaiguting	25 47	93 50	2 477
9	Sadya	27 50	95 42	470	29	Wokha	26 6	94 18	4 766
10	Pubamukh	27 44	95 23		30	Dhub	26 1	90 1	155

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c

The Province of Assam lies on the north east extremity of the Indian Empire, with Bhutan and Thibet beyond it on the north, and Burmah on the east, and between Latitudes $28^{\circ} 15$ and $24^{\circ} 0$ North, and Longitudes $89^{\circ} 45$ and $97^{\circ} 5$ East, and has an area of 52,731 square miles. The immediate boundaries of Assam are, on the north, Bhutan and the range of hills inhabited by savage sub-Himalayan tribes. On the north east are the Mishmi Hills which sweep round the head of the Brahmaputra Valley. On the east, are the mountain ranges of the Burmese frontier, and intervening hills inhabited by unsubdued wild tribes, the Patkoi range and Manipur Native State. On the south, are the Bengal districts of Mymensingh and Tipperah, with Hill Tipperah Native State. On the west, it is bounded by the Bengal districts of Rungpore, and Jalpaiguri, and the Native State of Cooch Behar.

The outer boundary on the north of districts Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang has been accurately laid down and defined, beyond this the *outer* line of boundary of districts Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Naga Hills and Cachar, touching upon the hills of the adjoining wild tribes, is indefinite, another line of boundary, known as the 'Inner line', has therefore been laid down for these districts, with the object of restricting the dealings of Europeans and other British subjects with the wild frontier tribes no person being allowed to cross this inner line without a pass.

Topography, &c

The Province comprises the two valleys of the Brahmaputra (the son of Brahma) and Surma rivers, and the central hill tracts of the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Naga Hills, which separate them.

Assam Proper, or the valley of the Brahmaputra, is a long alluvial plain about 450 miles in length, and of an average width of 50 miles, shut in by mountains on the north, east and south. The river Brahmaputra flows throughout its entire length, and a little above Dhubri bends abruptly to the south, continuing its course to its confluence with the Ganges at Goalundo, the present terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Little

is known of the upper course of this river, which has been generally identified with the Sangpo or Narichu Sangpo of Thibet. In Assam the Brahmaputra is navigable by river steamers and large cargo boats as far as Dibrugarh at all seasons of the year, and in the rains by steamers even as far as Sadiya, a hundred miles further up, much beyond this place it is not navigable owing to the rapidity of the current. At Goalpara, the discharge during its lowest ebb amounts to 146 200 cubic feet per second, during the rains it attains a height of from thirty to forty feet above its common level, the discharge then has been computed at four times the above quantity.

The valley of the Surma or Barak river comprises the two districts of Sylhet and Cachar. On the north this valley is shut in by the Khasi Jaintia and Naga Hills, on the east by the Manipur Hills, and on the south by the Lushai and Tipperah Hills. The western and eastern portions of this valley differ considerably in their physical features: the western portion, comprising the district of Sylhet, is for the most part a large alluvial plain averaging some seventy miles in width, and traversed by numerous streams and water courses which during the rainy season from June to October, flood the country. In the eastern portion comprising the district of Cachar, the valley narrows. The Surma river, (uniting ultimately with the Megna in Bengal), rising among the mountains to the north of Manipur flows for about 180 miles through a mountainous country, and becomes navigable only in the plains portion of Cachar.

The Central Hill tracts of the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills, are a continuation of the mountainous chain which sweeps round the head of the Brahmaputra valley. Each range has marked physical features of its own. In the Naga Hills the main ridge, named the Barail, with its ranges and spurs, is remarkably precipitous in character and towers to a height of 10 000 feet above the sea level. The peculiar features of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills is the abruptness with which they rise on the southern face, almost perpendicularly from the Surma valley, attaining rapidly an altitude of over 6 000 feet, the upper plateaux and main central tracts consisting of a succession of undulating downs covered mostly with short grass. The hill station of Shillong the seat of Government is situated about the centre of this tract. The Garo Hills terminate this chain and present very similar characteristics, being steep and precipitous on the southern face and of rather lower general elevation, the highest part being not more than 4 700 feet above sea level, and below which Tura the capital is situated.

Climate and Sanataria

The climate of Assam is superior to that of Bengal, the day heat being more moderate, and the nights being always cool and refreshing. The climate of the hill districts in the higher and central plateaux is very salubrious, and the seasons throughout the province are generally favorable for agricultural operations.

At Shillong the average maximum temperature is about 62°, the minimum 59°, the general mean being about 61°. The average mean summer temperature in the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma (or Barak) rivers is 80°, the winter temperature about 57°, the annual mean temperature being about 70°.

The rains are of long continuance, lasting from March to October, and cloudless skies, proverbially characteristic of India, are but little seen in this province. In the Brahmaputra valley, the morning fog which invariably prevails in the cold season, is a special characteristic, it rises about day light and often lasts as long as eleven in the fore noon. The annual rainfall at Cherrapunjee and along the southern face of the Khasi

and Garo Hills, reaches 600 to 620 inches, incessant rain pouring sometimes for eight and ten days at a stretch

The prevalent winds throughout the year in both valleys blow from the north east At the commencement of the rains a westerly wind occasionally sets in, but rarely lasts for any length of time. In Cachar the north-east wind, which blows up to mid-day, usually changes to a south west wind in the afternoon During the months of March, April and May violent winds from the north west are of frequent occurrence throughout the Province.

At Cherrapoonjee in spite of the notorious heavy rainfall the climate is by no means unhealthy Earthquakes are very common both in the plains and hill districts, but the shocks are seldom severe. They occur chiefly in November, December and January Shillong, in the Khasi Hills, is the sanitarium of the Assam Province

Staples and Manufactures

Rice is the principal food grain throughout the province Next to rice the most important crop is the mustard, the other staples grown are pulses of various kinds, indian corn linseed hemp jute, betel leaf (pan), betel nut sugar cane cotton, and tobacco Indigenous arrowroot, and tapioca have also been found in Sylhet. The principal products of the hill districts are, potatoes oranges pine-apples, bay leaves, cinnamon, blackpepper betel nut and leaves honey, wax, cotton silk, and caoutchouc, the three former articles being largely exported

The most important commercial staple is Tea which is largely cultivated in all the plain districts with the exception of Goalpara. The total outturn of manufactured tea from lands under tea cultivation at the present time, has been estimated at about 20 000 000 lbs and the quantity exported is rapidly increasing The foundation of this industry was laid between 1856 and 1859 Coffee is indigenous and is also cultivated

Assam is rich in mineral produce Iron limestone and coal abound in all the hilly tracts Petroleum springs have also been discovered, and gold has been found in many of the streams

The common manufactures of the province are silk thread silk fabrics, coarse cloth, brass utensils, ivory ornaments and ordinary agricultural implements Sylhet is noted for its ivory mats and fans and shell bracelets There is no lack of materials but skilled labor and industrial energy are both deficient

In connection with Assam the annual fairs, held both on political and commercial grounds claim some mention here and are briefly described

1 The Udalguri fair, held in the Mingaldai sub division of district Darrang, about 10 miles from the foot of the hills

Thus fair takes place commonly in February or March of each year, and lasts about two months The articles brought down from the hills are—Ponies sheep, dogs, salt, gold, blankets, yak's tails musk, chillies, spices, wax, honey, madder, oranges and walnuts

2 The Kerkaria Fair, held in February and March, and established by the Raja of Kerkaria in Bhutan, at a place on the Sukma river, just beyond the border of the Darrang district, and about 15 miles north west of Udalguri.

3 The Daimara Fair, held about the month of February, at a place three miles beyond the British frontier, and distant about 25 miles in a straight line north-east of Udalguri

4 The Sadiya Fair, held at Sadiya in January and February of each year. The imports at this fair are —Rubber, wax, musk, cloths, mats, dhaoes and ivory. The exports are English and Assamese cloths, salt, brass ware, bell metal utensils, silver earrings, beads, brass wire and opium. Sadiya promises to become ultimately a place of considerable importance, as it must be the starting point of the as yet unknown route between Assam and China.

The neighbouring hill tribes resort in considerable number to these fairs, and a large amount of trade is effected.

At Silchar too a fair is held in the months of December and January, which is largely attended by pony and cattle dealers from Manipur.

Form of Administration

The administration of the Province is carried on under the Non Regulation system, and is entrusted to a Chief Commissioner, acting immediately under the orders of the Supreme Government. The constitution of the Chief Commissionership was effected under a proclamation dated the 7th February 1874, the district of Sylhet being added to the Province from Bengal, by a proclamation dated the 12th September 1874. The Chief Commissioner has ordinarily the powers of a local Government, and exercises complete control over all departments and branches of the administration. The immediate and responsible representative of the authority of Government in each district is the Deputy Commissioner, who is assisted by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, to whom is allotted such parts of his duties as they are empowered to perform. In the Naga Hills district the Chief Executive Officer is called "Political Officer" in charge of the Naga Hills.

Recently a Commissioner has been appointed for the eight valley districts of this province, who is also a sessions Judge, and the channel of communication between the District Officers and the Chief Commissioner, and to whom the Deputy Commissioners of the valley districts are in certain matters subordinate.

Census

The last Census of 1872 showed a total population of 4,129,972, but it was not fully taken in the Naga Hills and in the outlying parts of Lakhimpur, while no census was even attempted in the Garo Hills, the figures given being merely estimated.

Excluding Sylhet and Cachar, the average number of persons per square mile for the remainder of the entire province is 63. In calculating the Christian population, the Native Christians in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills have not been taken into account.

Considering its small population, Assam presents greater varieties of race than any other province. The sexes are pretty equally divided.

The tribes bordering on the Province are the following —

<i>On the North</i>	<i>On the East</i>	<i>On the South</i>
1. The Chutias	6. The Mathams.	9. The Nagas
2. The Akhas	7. The Khamtis	10. The Mikirs
3. The Dasas.	8. The Sanaphos	11. The Kukis
4. The Mairs		12. The Lushais.
5. The Abars		*13. The Sylus.
		*14. The Howlongs
		*15. The Shindoes.

* The three hot named tribes are clans of the Kukis or Lushais they border the Chintheung and Arrakan Hill Tracts.

The Central Provinces

[illegible]

1877-78.	5 DISTRICTS	JURBULPORE DIVISION
Lar N., } of District capital Long E. } to nearest minute		
Height in feet		
District Statistics		
Area in Square Miles		
Number of Villages		
Population		
" Per Square Mile		
Average Rainfall in Inches		
Land Revenue Rs.		
Classification of Population		
Christians { Europeans		
East Indians		
Natives		
Hindus		
Mahomedans		
Fernis, Buddhists and Jains		
Ahorignes		
Others .		
Total		

List of the Native Feudatory States and Zamindari Chiefships included in the Central Provinces and Subordinate to that Government

No.	STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS	ESTIMATED			Position of Chief	Tribute	Lat N	Long E	Height	Under what Officers.
		Area	Population	Revenue						
		Sq. Ms.		Rs.					feet	
1	Eastar Capital Jagdalpur	13,062	178,856	92,000	Raja.	3,050	19° 5'	82° 4'	83	Dep. Commr Upper Godavari
2	Kharond or Kalahand Capital Junagar	3,745	133,483	20,000	do	3,550	19° 52'	82° 59'		Dep. Commr Sambalpur District
3	Raigarh Bargarh	1,486	63,900	7,500	do	400	21° 54'	83° 25'		
	Borasambar (Zamindari)	800	19,200	3,000	do		20° 56'	83° 0'		
	Phulthar (do)	1,000	32,720	8,000	do		21° 14'	82° 54'		
4	Saranga	540	37,000	8,000	do	1,300	21° 36'	83° 7'		
5	Patna Capital Dolangir	400	98,650	37,000	Maharaja.	600	20° 43'	83° 11'		Dep. Commr Lalitpur
6	Sonpur	906	130,713	18,000	Raja.	5,000	20° 51'	83° 59'		
7	Raikhool	533	12,660	6,000	do	580	21° 13'	84° 24'		
8	Bamra Capital Deoghar	1,952	56,600	6,000	do	350	21° 32'	84° 46'		
9	Salti	115	8,400	10,000	do	350	22° 1'	83° 0'		
10	Kawardha	887	72,460	99,560	do	16,000	22° 0'	81° 17'		Dep. Commr Raipur
11	Kondka or Chhuikhadan	174	29,600	22,000	Mahant	11,000	21° 31'	81° 2'		
12	Kanker	619	43,590	15,000	Raja.		20° 16'	81° 32'		
13	Khasimgarh	940	122,264	117,600	do	47,000	21° 25'	81° 1'		
14	Nandgaon	903	148,550	93,750	Mahant	46,000	21° 5'	81° 5'		
15	Makrai	218	13,650	20,000	Raja		22° 4'	77° 8'		Dep. Commr Hoohangabad
	*Under British management.									
	Total	28,835	1,053,836	5,774,000		135,230				

Notes on the above States

The total area of the 15 Feudatory States of the Central Provinces has been estimated at 28,835 square miles the population about 1,053,836 souls, and revenue about Rs. 5,774,000 or £ 57,740. These chiefs are almost uncontrolled in the administration of their territories so long as they maintain order and rule the people without oppressing them no interference in their affairs is exercised by the British Government. Only in the matter of criminal justice are their powers circumscribed confirmation by the Chief Commissioner in cases of severe punishment has to be obtained and no sentence of death can be executed by any chief without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Each state is ruled according to its own laws and customs, and British law is not in force. The statistics for these states though taken from the latest returns available are some times of course only an approximation to the truth but they serve to show the relative importance of the states. The feudatories have no military forces worth naming.

The Zamindars (see next page) are mostly the representatives of families founded by soldiers of fortune or younger sons of members of the ruling families they pay a fixed revenue demand to the British Government. Borasambar and Phulthar formerly belonged to the cluster of states known as the 18 Garhats but they are now classed among the ordinary Zamindars and are attached to the Sambalpur district. The area, population and revenue are not included in the totals given above.

No.	ZAMINDARIES	Area.	Population	Villages.	No.	ZAMINDARIES.	Area.	Population.	Villages.
<i>District Sambalpur</i>					<i>District Bhandarpur</i>				
	Sq Ms					Sq Ms			
1	Ghes	12	5 350	29	1	Amgaon	146	21 543	53
2	Khareal	12	4 300	18	2	Arjuna		2 183	10
3	Kolabara or Jalkor	140	17 200	60	3	Bij	140	8 700	48
4	Ko abaga	12	8 335	18	4	Ch chgarh	237	8 370	3
5	Lo singh	15	950	15	5	Ch kl			17
6	Laura	25	4 250	25	6	Da	53	2 330	1
7	Mat ch da	6	550	5	7	Drunguri			17
8	Rajpur	30	2 750	21	8	Dawa	26	4 100	4
9	Rampur	100	5 253	23	9	Jamri			
10	Chandarpur and Padmapur	1 5	5 120	239	10	Kanutha	503		1
11	Barpal	25	17 300	70	11	Kanbargaon			4
12	Bhedan or Pasa'kela	15	7 1 5	25	12	Kanbargaon			1
13	Des or Uttal	60	0 696	25	13	Karagaon			14
<i>District Balasore</i>					14	Mahagaon	31		8
	Sq Ms				15	Nansari	50		22
1	Bhatgaon	60	7 500	39	16	Palkheer	134	800	24
2	Bhagaon	12	7 400	50	17	Palasgaon		400	2
3	Chhur	300	13 180	120	18	Paragaon	30		6
4	Champa	57	13 665	47	19	Purari	41		73
5	Katang	22	9 400	38	20	Rajol	15	1 950	7
6	Kenda	223	5 60	23	21	Tikheri Malpuri	17	2 252	10
7	Korba	272	27 450	23	22	Turmapur			
8	Lepha	25	5 700	44	23	Umri			
9	Madanpur	509	2 760	40	<i>District Balasore</i>				
10	Maton	456		72	1	Bargaon and Damangaon	128	15 300	70
11	Pandaria	385		105	2	Phadra			
12	Pendra	43	2 590	39	3	Chaurna	85		75
13	Uprora				4	Hista	734		64
<i>District Rajahmundry</i>					5	Kanhi	159		25
	Sq Ms				6	Konapur	40	21 250	71
1	Barbaspur			22	7	Sal ekiri	254		
2	Bandra Nawaga h				<i>District Chanda</i>				
3	Daund Lohara					Ah n	2 550		
4	Deori				1	Ambagarh Chauki			
5	Gandai	85		85	2	Anand			7
6	Gunda deh			52	3	Chandala			20
7	Kauria			152	4	Dhanor a			13
8	Kharat				5	Dadhmal			12
9	Khu j	375		27	6	G lgaon			16
10	Lohara			132	7	G warda			13
11	Narra			13	8	Jharajapra			50
12	Parpori			35	9	Khu gaon			15
13	Ph n sawar			20	10	Koracha			16
14	S het			20	11	Korad			95
15	Sotmar			84	12	Narangaon			31
16	Thakur da			77	13	Pa asgarh			300
17	Waraband				14	Panabagarh			35
<i>District Chhindwara</i>					15	Pavli Mutanda			17
	Sq Ms				16	Pa eggaon			17
1	Adeggaon			82	17	Rang			14
2	Ba lagarh			61	18	S esand			21
3	Bhandagarh			42	19	Sonsari			
4	Chhater			14	<i>District Hoshangabad</i>				
5	Harai			92		Almod			29
6	Pratapgarh			181	1	Pachmarhi			24
7	Sonpur			49	2	Pagara			10

Military Stations of the Nagpore Force, Garrisoned by the Madras Army

No.	STATIONS	Rainfall	Lat. N	Long E	Height feet	No.	STATIONS	Rainfall	Lat. N	Long E	Height feet
			to the nearest minute.						to the nearest minute.		
1	Kamptee (Hd Qrs.)	43	21 13	79 24	1 130	5	Sectabuldee	43	21 9	79 3	1 130
2	Chanda	44	19 57	79 21	657	6	Sroncha	43	18 51	80 0	408
3	Hoshangabad	45	22 46	77 45	1 009	7	Pachmarhi (San tm.)	32	22 23	78 28	3 33
4	Raipur	49	21 25	8 41	994	8	Sumbulpore	55	21 28	84 1	4 9

See page 35 for other Military Stations in the Central Provinces

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Central Provinces occupy a vast tract of country in the centre of the Peninsula of India; they lie between the 18th and 25th degrees of North Latitude and 76th and 86th degrees of East Longitude, and stretch from Bundelkhand in the north, to the Madras Presidency in the south, and from the frontier of Bengal in the east, to independent Malwa and to the Deccan in the west. The extreme breadth from north to south is about 500 miles, and length from east to west about 600 miles. The area of the whole tract so named is 113,043 square miles, of which 84,208 square miles are British territory, and the remainder, 28,835 square miles, the territory of Feudatory Native Chiefs. They are bounded on the north by the independent native state of Rewah and states of Bundelkhand of the Central India Agency; on the west and north-west by the British district of Lalitpur of the North-Western Provinces, by Bhopal and Indore native states of the Central India Agency, the British district of Khandesh in the Bombay Presidency and by Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, the Jeypur native state and the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency; on the east and north east by the tributary states of Orissa and the Garhjat states of Chota Nagpore in the Bengal jurisdiction. The Central Provinces are therefore enclosed on nearly every side by foreign territory, and are thus cut off geographically from other purely British provinces.

Topography, &c.

Geographically the Provinces are divided into two parts by the Satpura range of mountains that runs south of the Nerbudda river from east to west. This range embraces within itself considerable tracts of table land. Commencing at the lofty plateau of Amarkantak, the range extends westwards as far as the western coast. From Amarkantak an outer ridge runs south-west for about 100 miles to a part known as the Saltekri Hills, thus forming as it were the head of the range, which, narrowing as it proceeds westwards, changes from a broad table land to two parallel ridges bounding on either side the valley of the Tapti, ending so far as these provinces are concerned, at the famous hill fortress of Asirgarh. Beyond this point the Rajpipla Hills, which separate the valley of the Nerbudda from that of the Tapti, complete the chain as far as the Western Ghats. The mean elevation of the range is about 2,500 feet, but many of the peaks and some of the plateaux have an elevation of more than 3,500 feet above the sea. The plateaux of Amarkantak and Chauradadar in the Mandla district rise to a height of nearly 3,500 feet; the height of the hill of Khamla in the Betul district is 3,700 feet, and the general height of the Chikalda hills overlooking the Berar plain, is 3,700 feet, while the Pachmarhi hills, east of Betul, rise abruptly from the Nerbudda valley and culminate at Dhupgarh, at an elevation of 4,500 feet. East of Asirgarh there is a break in the range through which the railway from Bombay to Allahabad passes, as well as the road to Central India, and at which the elevation is not more than 1,240 feet above the sea. West of Asirgarh the range is continued to the Western Ghats by a belt of mountainous country 40 to 50 miles in breadth with an average height of about 2,000 feet above the sea, some peaks however rising up to 3,000 and 4,000 feet. The whole length of the Satpura range is scarcely less than 600 miles, while its breadth at the head across Balaghat and Mandla is about 100 miles. On the table lands of this range, east of Asirgarh, lie the districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla.

North of the Satpura range, offshoots of low hills stretch northwards and approach the Khaimur Hills, which with the Bhanrer Hills (both branches of the Vindhyan range), form the eastern scarp of the plateau on which lie the districts of Damoh and Saugor, these ranges attain a height of 2,500 feet

Eastwards from Amarkantak to within a few miles of the eastern coast of the Peninsula of India, stretch a succession of ranges of hills, offshoots of the Vindhyan chain, separating the plain of Sambalpur from Chota Nagpur

To the south the provinces are shut in by the wide mountainous tract of Bastar, stretching from the Bay of Bengal to the Godavari river, and extending from the west of that river up to the rocky ridges and plateau of Khandesh, and enclosing the plain of Berar along its southern border

The plain country of the province may be said to lie in two great divisions to the north and south of the great central range of mountains. North of the Satpuras we have the rich valley of the Nerbudda, extending from the Jubbulpore to the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts, a distance of nearly 350 miles, the elevation of this valley falls from 1,400 feet at Jubbulpore to 1,120 feet at Hoshangabad. In breadth it is about 30 miles. This great plain is most fertile and is cultivated with wheat, cotton and sugar cane. South of the Satpuras and the ranges that run eastwards, we have the plain of Sambalpur with all its Native states and Zamindaris extending over an area of some 23,000 square miles, and which may be considered the central basin of the Mahanadi. Separated from Sambalpur by ranges running southward from the great central chain, lies the plain of Chhattisgarh, having a mean elevation of 1,000 feet and an area of about 22,000 square miles, and forming the upper basin of the Mahanadi. Further to the west, and again divided off by hills, is the great plain of Nagpur, extending over some 21,000 square miles. The general surface of this last plain inclines towards the south, from 1,000 feet above the sea at Nagpur, to 750 feet at Chanda, the eastern portion being drained by the Wainganga, the western by the Wardha

The principal rivers which with their tributaries drain this wide region are the Nerbudda, which, rising in the high table land of Amarkantak, and pursuing a direct westerly course for 500 miles to the Gulf of Cambay, receives the whole drainage of the northern slopes of the Satpuras, this river is almost everywhere fordable in the hot season, the Mahanadi, rising in the wild mountains of Bastar that close in the Chhattisgarh plain to the south, the Wainganga rising in the Seoni plateau, and draining the southern slopes of the Satpuras west of Mandla, and also the greater part of the Nagpur plain, the length of this river from its source to its junction with the Wardha is about 350 miles, the Wardha rising in the Satpuras between Nagpur and Betul, and separating the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, and Chanda from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. These four great rivers are navigable for long distances during the rains, and they flow in deep beds many feet below the level of the countries which they drain

Generally, the Central Provinces may be said to be a mountainous country, in which hill and plain, plateau and valley alternate with each other. The slopes on both sides of the great central ranges are covered with dense forest, but in the other parts of the provinces the absence of this forms a characteristic feature of the scenery

Several lines of railway run through the Central Provinces. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, main line, enters the territory at Burhanpur, in the district of Nimar,

terminating at Jubbulpore, where it connects with the "Jubbulpore Extension" of the East Indian Railway, which enters the provinces at Undarra station, the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula line branches off from it at Bhosawal, and after traversing Berar, reaches Nagpur, after throwing off a branch line at Wardha station to Warora, and Hinganghat, a length of 45 miles, called the "Wardha Valley State Railway." The Holkar State Railway to Mhow and Indore, branches off from Khandwa station of the Great Indian Peninsula line, while a small branch from the Gadchiroli station of the same line connects the town of Mopani. The extension from Nagpur to Khamgaon, a distance of 125 miles, called the "Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway" is now under construction and progressing rapidly.

Climate and Sanataria

A hilly country, such as has been described lying within the tropics and at a considerable distance from the sea, would naturally have a hot and dry climate. The temperature is to some extent, however, modified by the general elevation of the country. The south west monsoon, which prevails from the end of June to the beginning of September, usually brings with it an abundant rainfall, and the wide tracts of forest that cover a part of the area of the provinces, retard evaporation. But notwithstanding these modifying influences, the marked characteristics of the climate for nine months of the year, are a high temperature and a low degree of humidity. The districts above the Satpuras have a temperature more nearly approaching that of the North Western Provinces, while the Satpura plateau districts, save, from their superior elevation, a somewhat cooler climate. The hot season begins in April and lasts to the middle of June, the wet season then sets in and continues till the middle of October, while the cold season lasts from the middle of October to March inclusive. During the hot weather the heat at noon averages 100° Far. In the cold season the mean temperature is 40°. The mean annual rainfall of the Central Provinces is 45 inches, of which 41 inches fall during the monsoon or wet season, from June to October. The arrival of the monsoon occurs with great uniformity over the whole country, usually about the middle of June. The north easterly and easterly winds set in in October and continue steadily in this direction through November and part of December, when they slacken but continue blowing until the beginning of February. In February and March, the wind is variable but southerly winds are most frequent, the north west wind continues from April till June, when, the monsoon setting in, the general direction is west and south west. Pachmarhi, situated in the Hoshangabad district, is the Sanitarium of the Central Provinces.

Staples and Manufactures

The ordinary natural productions are cotton of the finest quality, rice, wheat, maize, millet, oil seeds, opium, sugar cane, safflower and indigo. The cotton country of the Central Provinces lies on the left bank of the Wardha river, on which bank the well known cotton mart of Hinganghat is situated. Lac abounds in the forests, which swarm with wild animals of the kinds found elsewhere in India. The mineral resources include iron ore, coal, marble and building stone, gold and diamonds. The forests contain valuable timber trees and plants yielding drugs, resins, gums, and dyes.

There are no manufactures peculiar to the Central Provinces except perhaps the tissue work of Burhanpur, and the richly embroidered wearing apparel manufactured in parts of Nagpur and Bhindara. The ordinary manufactures are weaving iron smelting and shaping the same into agricultural implements.

Form of Administration

The administration of the Central Provinces is carried on under the non regulation system, by a Chief Commissioner in direct subordination to the Government of India, the Government resolution constituting the Chief Commissionership being dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner has ordinarily the powers of a local Government, and exercises complete control over all departments and branches of the administration, the courts, Civil and Criminal, being separately controlled by a Chief Judge under the name of Judicial Commissioner. For administrative purposes the Central Provinces are divided into four divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner, and subordinate to Commissioners are 19 Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district. In every district there are two or more subdivisions, the direct management of each being entrusted to a native Sub-collector called a *Tahsildar*. There are 50 such subdivisions in the 19 districts of the Central Provinces.

Census

A general census of the population of the Central Provinces was taken on the 25th January 1872. This was the second regular census, the first having been taken in November 1866. The total area being 113,043 square miles, and including the Feudatory States, the population according to the new census, 10,304,070, the number of persons per square mile is 90.5. If, however, the Khalsa or British Territory be separated from the Feudatory states, the figures are —

	Area.	Population	Density
Khalsa	84,208 square miles	9,51,234	109 per square mile
Feudatory States	28,835 " "	1,052,836	36 " "

The entire population in 1866 was 9,104,511 souls. The recent census gives an increase of 1,198,559 or of 2.04 per cent in five years. The sexes are nearly equally divided.

The census of 1872 was in every respect more detailed and complete than the enumeration of 1866, and is sufficiently accurate for all statistical purposes. The population of these provinces is classified as follows — 10,487 Christians, 2,40,965 Mahomedans, 6,518,137 Hindus, 36,651 Parsis, Buddhists and Jains, 2,444,994 Aborigines, and others.

The British Burmah Province.

1877 79

6 DISTRICTS

SSN DIVISION

Lat. N } of D strict capital
Long E } to nearest minute
Height in feet

District Statistics

Area in Square Miles
Number of Villages
Population

Land Revenue Rs
Average Rainfall in Inches
Classification of Population

Europeans
Christians
East Indians
Natives

11 ndus
Abahomedang
1 udh sis and fane

Tenaf

[illegible]

Two is given the area of each is unknown at present.

31

TENASSERIM DIVISION

DISTRICTS	Sub-Divisions
Lal. N }	of District capital
Long. F }	to nearest mile.
Height n feet	
District Stat at	
Area in Square Miles	
Number of Villages	
Population	
Per Square Mile	
Land Revenue Rs	
Average Rainfall in inches	
Class first one of Population	
(Europeans)	
(East Indians)	
(Natives)	
Hindus	
Mahomedans	
Buddhists and Jains	
Along with	
Others	
Total	

Nyctea — The town of Maulana n now forms a separate district altogether independent of Amherst. † The Sihewang district was formerly called the Martaban province and later the Martaban district

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c

The Province of British Burmah extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, and lies between the parallels of $22^{\circ} 0'$ and $10^{\circ} 0'$ North, and longitudes $92^{\circ} 10'$ and $99^{\circ} 30'$ East, the extreme length of this stretch of country being about 1,000 miles, and the total area 87,456 square miles, of which about 4,000 only are cultivated. It is bounded on the south and west by the Bay of Bengal, and a part of the Chittagong district of Bengal, and on the north and east by the independent kingdoms of Burmah and Siam.

The province is composed of the tracts of Arakan, Tenasserim and Pegu. Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British Government after the first Burmese war of 1825-26, while Pegu was not annexed to the British dominions until after the second Burmese war of 1852.

The portion known as the Kareng Hill Tracts, is a division of the Toungngoo district, it was formed in 1876, and lies to the eastward of the Sittoung river.

Topography, &c.

The British Burmah Province is geographically divided into four portions, *viz.* —
 1. *Arakan*, stretching from the Naaf estuary, (which separates the province from Chittagong), to Cape Negrais. — *The Valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers*, separated from Arakan on the west, by the Arakan Yoma range of hills, and from each other by the Pegu Yoma range, 2. *The Valley of the Salween* and 3. *Tenasserim*, which last is a narrow strip like Arakan reaching down to the Pakchan stream, and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running north and south, nearly parallel to the coast, and about thirty or forty miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity. A large portion of British Burmah consists of mountainous tracts, almost wholly uninhabited, and of impenetrable jungle.

The *Arakan* portion, from the Naaf estuary to Cape Negrais, is bounded on the north and east, by the high chain of mountains extending in a southerly direction from the south-eastern extremities of Sylhet and Cachar, and gradually diminishing till it ends fifteen or sixteen miles south east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, none of the passes across it, in that portion of its length, being more than 4,000 feet above the sea, the Ayeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From the Naaf estuary to Kyauk phyoo harbour, the coast is a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs, and from this point to Cape Negrais, it is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. This coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba, Shahpuri and Ramree.

Owing to the nearness to the coast of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers, the principal ones are, the *Naaf* estuary about thirty miles in length and three miles broad at its mouth, shallowing considerably towards the head, the *Neruo* river, an arm of the sea extending more than fifty miles inland, and from three to four miles broad at its mouth, the *Koladyne* or *Arakan* river rising in the Lushai Hills, and navigable for forty miles by vessels of three to four hundred tons burden, and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated the town of Akyab, the head quarters of the district of that name and of the Arakan Division. The approach to Akyab is dangerous and difficult, the channel being narrow, and with only $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water over the bar at low water. The other rivers are the *Tala*, the *Ayeng*, the *Sandoua*, the

Tounggoo and the *Gaa*, the last named being a good haven for steamers or vessels of from nine to ten feet draught. The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand, the islands are of volcanic formation, and though rocky, are fertile.

The *Valleys of the Irrawaddy, Sittoung and Salween rivers* are British territory only in their lower portions, the two first named unite and form an extensive plain stretching from cape Negrais on the west, to Martaban on the east. The water shed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range, terminating in low hills at Rangoon. The Pongloun range, rising to a height of 7,000 feet, bounds these valleys on the east. The northern boundary line separating the British possessions from the territory of the King of Burmah, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called the "ever visible peak," and running due east, passes the river Irrawaddy at its 50th mile, and the Pegu Yoma range, forty three miles further on, thence, after thirty-three miles, it crosses the Sittoung river, finally losing itself in a desert of mountains thirteen or fourteen miles further east. The plains portion of these two valleys is highly cultivated and the richest part of the whole province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range, the main valleys are divided into several smaller ones. A strip of country in the Sittoung valley on the west, about twenty five or thirty miles broad, is covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwegyeng. The coast line from cape Negrais to the gulf of Martaban is low and flat.

The main rivers in this portion of the Province are the *Irrawaddy*, flowing from the frontier line for 240 miles to the sea, and the *Sittoung*, rising far north of British territory, which it enters just above Tounggoo. As the Irrawaddy nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of its valley into a net work of tidal creeks, its first branch, being sent off to the westward a little above Henzadah, flows past Bassein and enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths. This branch is navigable by large ships for eighty miles, or as far as to Bassein, a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah another branch flows off to the eastward, joining the Hleing river just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by no less than ten mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September, (flooding the surrounding lowlands), when they begin to fall. The Irrawaddy is navigable for river steamers as far as to Bhamo, 600 miles beyond the British frontier. The velocity of its waters, when the river is full, is five miles an hour. The Sittoung is narrow up to Shwegyeng, below this place it widens, at first gradually then very rapidly, and at last flows into the gulf of Martaban. A bore, with a curling crest nine feet high, sweeps up the Sittoung river, its effects being felt at Shwegyeng. The other rivers are the *Hleing*, rising close to Prome, and navigable for vessels of the largest size to some little distance above Rangoon, the *Pegu* and the *Poozoundoung* rivers, rising in the Yoma range, about fifty-eight miles above the town of Pegu, the *Beiting*, rising in the Pongloun hills, and entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung, the *Salween*, at the mouth of which stands the town of Maulmain, the *Attaran* rising in the chain of hills that form the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burmah, and the *Gyne* which is navigable for about one hundred and eighty miles for small boats. The Salween, though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids.

The Yoma ranges are composed mainly of brown or grey slate clay, alternating with beds of sand-stone, assuming at times a basaltic character.

The southern portion of this Province called *Zemasserim*, which includes the Moscos and the Mergui Archipelago, lies along the coast between 17° and 10° north latitude, and is bounded on the east, from thirty to forty miles inland, by a chain of hills in some

places 5 000 feet in height. The breadth of this chain at Martaban has never been ascertained, but near Tavoy it appears to be about forty miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to ten miles near Mergui. The coast line is very irregular and low for some miles inland, beyond which the surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. The chief rivers are the Tavoy and Tenasserim. The Tenasserim, named after the town, rises in about 15° north latitude and flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed, it is navigable for about 100 miles. The mouth of the Tavoy river affords excellent anchorage for ships and vessels can anchor along the coast at all times during the north east monsoon. The soil of the northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial. Stratified sand stone is the prevailing rock interspersed with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite.

The communications throughout the province are mainly by water. A State Railway, 163 miles in length, runs from Rangoon to Prome, called the 'Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley line, and steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Mya nung Henzada and Rangoon. There is steam communication from Calcutta to Chittagong and Akyab to the southern stations of Arakan and to Rangoon and Maulmain, also south to Tavoy and Mergui. A navigable canal connects the Pegu and Sittoung rivers, and a complete project for the 'Rangoon and Sittoung Valley' State Railway, to attract the whole of the trade with Karengnee and the Shan states has been submitted for sanction. The whole of the Salween Hill Tracts is a wilderness of mountains and it is through these hills that Shan Caravans come down annually to Rangoon and Maulmain, and except the routes used by them there are no roads over which laden animals can pass.

There are four large lakes or more properly lagoons which deserve mention, viz, the Moo lake in the Henzada district two and a half miles across, the Lahgyin, the Kandangyee, or "Royal Lake" near Rangoon, and the clear water lake in the Bassein district.

Climate and Sanataria

The climate of Burmah, though moist and depressing for a part of the year, is cooler than India. In some of the forest tracts, during the monsoons, it is deadly, but on the coast and on the frontier, it is by no means unhealthy, and is much better adapted to the European constitution than any part of India. The registration returns show, that the deaths of children under five years of age, are in the proportion of 7.85 of the total death rates the percentage of children under 12 years of age being 35.8 of the whole population. In its pluvial character this province is most characteristic and remarkable. The rainfall varies considerably, from 48 inches at Sandoway to 50 inches at Thayetmyo, the wet season lasting from May to October, during which time the rains are almost constant. November, December, January and February are the cold months, while the hot weather lasts from February till the rains commence again. The average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze. The thermometer ranges from 65° in winter to 90° in summer.

There are no sanataria in Burmah, many proposals have been made to found them on the high mountain ranges but, however pleasant they would be in summer, "they would have to be abandoned in the rains for not even natives could remain to take care of the buildings, so incredibly rapid and luxuriant is the vegetation that the very next year a forest would have to be cleared away to find the houses again.

Staples and Manufactures.

The industry of British Burmah is almost exclusively devoted to agriculture. About 86 per cent. of the whole area of the province is devoted to rice, and only about 3 per cent. of the acreage to cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, pepper, indigo and other produce, the cold weather crops of India being almost unknown here. The whole province is well adapted for a much more systematic and extensive production of many staples than the Burmese will ever take into consideration. Tobacco growing in northern Arakan is attracting notice. According to native calculations the average production of tobacco in Arakan is 370lbs. an acre, but experience has shown that the yield of properly cultivated ground would be 800lbs. an acre. The tobacco producing soil is so rich that no rotation of crops is necessary, and beyond a little weeding, the plantations require only occasional manual labor. The crop is sown in November and reaped in April. The largest tobacco growing district in Burmah is Thayetmyo. Experiments have also been made in tea and coffee planting, but with little result, for although in many parts of the province the soil and climate are no doubt favorable, the difficulty of procuring the labor that would be required for these commercial staples has hitherto proved insuperable. Tea of very good quality grown in Arakan, is said to be worth about 3s. a lb. in the London market. The principal manufacturing industries are rice cleaning, timber sawing, silk and cotton weaving, boat building, and the manufacture of salt and *gnapsee*, a preparation of fish. Other manufactures are comparatively insignificant, though in some respects interesting, and in many instances by no means devoid of artistic merit. Cutch, used for dyeing purposes, is almost the only article manufactured for export. At Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyah and Bassein, there are numerous steam rice mills and saw mills for cleaning rice and sawing timber for export.

The metalliferous minerals of the province are confined principally to the Mergui and Tavoy districts of the Tenasserim Division, where lead, iron, copper and antimony are met with, as well as gold dust in the Shwegyeng river. Petroleum is met with to some extent in the Akyah and Kyauk phyoo districts, and limestone in Kyauk phyoo, Bassein, Amherst and Thayetmyo districts. Coal of inferior quality is found up the Tenasserim river in Mergui, and in the Thayetmyo district.

No emigration takes place from British Burmah, but there is considerable immigration. Shans from the Burmese and Chinese Shan states, and other laborers from Upper Burmah, come down in large numbers, by whole villages at a time, during the harvest season, after which they return, some few settling permanently. Laborers also come over in considerable numbers from Madras, Chittagong and Akyah to the southern part during the rice shipping season, but few remain after it is over.

Form of Administration

The three divisions comprising the province of British Burmah, *viz.*, Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim, from the time of their coming under British rule up to January 1862, were governed separately by their respective commissioners, under the control of the Supreme Government in the case of Pegu and Tenasserim, and under that of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the case of Arakan. In January 1862, however these three divisions were amalgamated and formed into a Chief Commissionership (under Major General Sir Arthur Phayre) in direct subordination to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner having the powers of a local Government, and exercising, as in the Central Provinces, complete control over all departments and branches of the adminis-

tration, the courts being controlled by a Chief Judge named the Judicial Commissioner, appointed in January 1872

For administrative purposes this province is divided into three divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner subordinate to the Chief, subordinate to the Commissioners are sixteen Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive and judicial charge of a district, under whom are numerous other officials, both executive and judicial, in charge of the one hundred and fourteen sub-divisions into which the several districts have been divided. There are 18 sub-divisions in the four districts of the Arakan Division, 55 in the six districts of the Pegu Division, and 41 in the six districts of the Tenasserim Division

Census

A census was taken of the province of British Burmah on the 15th August 1872, and by it the population was computed to be 2,747,148 souls, or males 1,435,518 females 1,311,630, the former exceeding the latter by 123,888, this disproportion being due to the fact that most of the Hindoo males are aliens, who are only temporary residents and have not their families with them. According to a census taken for revenue purposes in 1876, the total population of British Burmah was computed to be, 2,942,605 souls. In the Administration Report for 1877-78, the population is given as 3,011,614, as shown in statement given at page 10

Berar, or The Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

[illegible]

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Berar, Eastern and Western, known as the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, forms the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad native state. This tract was assigned to the British Government, under the treaties of 1853 and 1861, in pledge for debts incurred by a former Nizam during the early struggles for the sovereignty of the Deccan on the dissolution of the Mogal empire, and for the maintenance of the military force termed the Hyderabad or the Nizam's Contingent, raised in lieu of the troops which the Nizam had been previously bound to furnish on demand in time of war. This assigned portion is situated between longitudes $76^{\circ} 0'$ and $79^{\circ} 15'$ East, and latitudes $19^{\circ} 30'$ and $21^{\circ} 45'$ North, and is about 150 miles in length from north west to south east, and about 144 miles in breadth from north to south, with an area of 17,711 square miles, and a population of 2 227,654 souls, giving an average of 126 persons per square mile for the whole tract. Berar is bounded on the north and east by the districts of Nimar, Betul, Nagpur and Wardha of the Central Provinces, and on the south and west by the remainder of the Nizam's Dominions known as Hyderabad, and the district of Khandesh of the Bombay Presidency. Although entirely under British administration, the nominal sovereignty of the country is still retained by the Nizam.

The Ajanta range of hills intersects the whole province from west to east, and its steep ridge divides the interior geography of Berar into two systems. Setting aside the *Melghat* or *Gangra* mountain tract of the Gawilgurh hills as abnormal, we have two distinct sections of Berar the *Payanghat* or lowland country, with an average height of 1,000 feet, bounded on the north by the Gawilgurh hills, and on the south by the outer scarps of the Ajanta range, and the *Balaghat*, or upland country above the Ajanta ridge, sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead up to it. The mass of the Gawilgurh hills or Melghat mountain tract, which may be said to wall in Berar on the north, attains elevations varying from 2,000 to upwards of 4,000 feet, the highest summit, Bairat, being 4,200 feet. It forms the outermost southern barrier of the Satpura range, and rises abruptly from the plain of Berar or the Payanghat. On these hills the plateau of Chikaldra, the sanitarium of Berar, is situated. It is distant 20 miles from Ellichpur.

The principal rivers of Berar are the *Tapti* for a short section of its course, the *Wardha* skirting its eastern boundary, the *Penganga* skirting very nearly the whole of its southern boundary, and the *Purna*. There is but one lake in the whole province, the remarkable salt water lake of Lonar, situated on the most southerly plateau of the Buldana district. This lake presents the appearance of an enormous crater of an extinct volcano, and deserves mention as being one of the most prominent, curious and interesting physical features of Berar.

The population of this province is dense, its rainfall regular and copious, and its area almost entirely cultivated, the whole of the plain surface being covered over at harvest time by a sheet of crops. It possesses one of the richest and most extensive cotton fields in India, and several cotton marts of the very first calibre, and in respect to natural and material advantages it surpasses any tract in the Central Provinces. A group of beds of thick coal of fair quality has lately been found in the Wun district, and iron ore is very plentiful throughout large tracts on the eastern side, especially in the hills about Karinja, and among the low ranges close to Amraoti on the north east.

The Resident at the court of Hyderabad stands in the position of Chief Commissioner of Berar, and is the head of the local administration, directly subordinate to the

Government of India. For administrative purposes, Berar is divided into two divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner Subordinate to Commissioners are six Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district, under whom are fifteen Assistant Commissioners, and eight Extra Assistant Commissioners, in executive charge of the twenty two Sub-Divisions of the six districts, the average area of each Sub-Division being about 820 square miles

The last census of Berar was taken in November 1867 the proportion of male to females is equal, and Mahomedans constitute only seven per cent. of the whole population which is classified as follows — Christians 841, Hindus 1,883,242, Mahomedans 168,283, Parsis, Buddhists and Jains 6,604, Aborigines 168,684 Total for the whole Province 2,227,654

HYDERABAD (THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY) OR THE DECCAN

The Nizam's Dominions called also Hyderabad Native State, from the name of its capital, is the same as the Subhat of the Deccan of Mogal times, and forms by far the largest and most important of the protected native states of India. This territory occupies the central portion of the table land of the Deccan a term which in its limited sense implies the tract of country in Southern India situated between the Nerbudda and Kistna rivers, and supported by the Eastern and Western Ghats Hyderabad is situated between latitudes $15^{\circ} 10'$ and $21^{\circ} 45'$ North, and longitudes $74^{\circ} 40'$ and $81^{\circ} 32'$ East. It is about 475 miles in length from south west to north-east and about the same distance in breadth. The area is estimated at nearly 98 000 square miles, with a population of about 11 millions, giving an average of 112 souls to the square mile. The territory is bounded on the north and east by Berar and the Central Provinces, on the south by the territory subject to the Presidency of Madras, and on the west by the territory subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and is traversed and skirted by the river Godavari with its tributaries the Purna and Manjira, by the Pranhita with its tributaries the Wardha and Penganga, and by the Kistna with its tributaries the Bhima and Tungabhadra, all flowing from the Western Ghats eastwards into the Bay of Bengal. The whole territory is an elevated table land in some parts rising to upwards of 2 500 feet above sea level and is to a large extent covered with low brushwood and uncultivated, but where irrigated and cultivated the soil is fertile and produces large crops of cotton, wheat, the pulses, rice, and oil seeds, and date and palm trees are common everywhere

The capital of the state stands on the southern or right bank of the river Musi, which flows between it and the Residency, and is fordable except when swollen by the rains. It is about a mile distant from the Residency, and five miles by the road from the cantonment of Secundrabad. The population of the city and suburbs has been estimated at about 400 000

The revenue of this state is about £ 4 000 000 per annum and the Nizam's forces number 720 guns and about 30 000 men of whom upwards of 6 000 are Arabs and there are altogether about 10 000 foreign mercenaries besides in his territory. The only feudatory of the Nizam is the Raja of Gudwal who is not interfered with so long as he pays Rs 1,15 000 a year into the Nizam's treasury

The climate of Hyderabad is on the whole pleasant and healthy during a greater part of the year, the temperature is moderate and is described as a delightful medium between the extremes of heat and cold experienced in the northern parts of India. In the cold season the thermometer stands at 74° rising to 91° in the hot months of which April and May are the most trying. The average rainfall is very small, not exceeding 32 inches for the whole country

The Railway from Madras to Bombay runs through a portion of this state, a branch called the Nizam's State Railway, 121 miles in length, striking off from Wadi station, to Hyderabad the capital, while the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Nagpur, traverses the whole length of Berar, from west to east

The Government of the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's Dominions, is modelled after that of Madras Each district or *Sircar* has its first, second, and third *Talukdar*, corresponding to Collector, Sub Collector and Assistant Collector Three districts united, form a division under a *Sudder Talukdar* or Head Collector The rural chiefs who are distributed throughout the interior of the country under the names of *Deshmukhs*, *Despandias*, *Zamindars* and *Mannewars*, are associated in divers forms and degrees with the Revenue and Police administrations of their native districts

Sircars or Districts in Hyderabad Native State, (Nizam's Dominions)

No	NAME AND CAPITAL	Latitude	Longitude	No	NAME AND CAPITAL	Latitude	Longitude
		N	E			N	E
		to nearest minute.				to nearest minute	
1	Amrabad	16° 23	78° 53	20	Maskar	20 10	76 40
2	Basthalwadi	20 34	75 41	21	Meddak	17 41	78 18
3	Beda	17 57	77 39	22	Mudgal	16 1	76 30
4	Bhir	19 0	75 49	23	Malkhaid	17 11	77 12
5	Bhonaghir	17 30	78 56	24	Mallangur	18 18	79 23
6	Daolatabad	19 57	75 15	25	Nander	19 9	77 23
7	Darur	18 50	76 10	29	Nelgonda	17 3	79 20
8	Daverkonda	16 42	78 58	27	Naldrug	17 49	76 20
9	Elgundel	18 26	79 5	28	Pangul	16 15	78 9
10	Ghunapura	16 34	78 5	29	Patni	19 16	76 30
11	Godavari			30	Puranda	18 16	75 30
12	Golkondah	17 23	78 27	31	Patton	19 29	75 26
13	Jalnah	19 51	75 56	32	Raehor	16 12	77 24
14	Koilkonda	16 45	77 50	33	Ramgur	18 38	79 39
15	Kulibarga	17 19	76 54	34	Shahabad	17 10	78 11
16	Kaulas	18 20	77 44	35	Suggur	16 37	76 51
17	Kaliani	17 52	76 59	36	Warangal	17 58	79 40
18	Kammammet	17 15	80 11	37	Yedageri	16 46	77 11
19	Mahor	19 50	76 0				

Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, and Subsidiary Force, under the orders of the Resident, Hyderabad, (Nizam's Dominions) and Chief Commissioner, Berar

No	STATONS	Rainfall	Lat. N	Long E	Height	No	STATIONS	Rainfall	Lat. N	Long E	Height
			to nearest minute						to nearest minute.		
1	Aurangabad (Hd Qrs.)		19 53	75 31	feet. 835	6	L. ngangur		16 7	76° 34	feet
2	Bolarum		17 32	78 34		7	Jalna		19 51	75 56	1 653
3	El chpur	27	18 18	77 33	377	8	Akola		21 6	77 6	990
4	Hu gol		19 43	77 11	495	9	Am so	25	21 6	77 6	1 702
5	Mommalad		18 44	76 23		10	Hyderabad Residency	32	17 23	78 31	1 977
Secunde abad (Hd Qrs Subs dary Force) Population 52 452											
			17 27	78 31					17 27	78 31	1 791

II.

The Bengal Presidency

8.

THE RAJPUTANA AGENCY,

FOR THE

NATIVE STATES IN RAJPUTANA,

Under a Governor-General's Agent,

WITH THE

BRITISH DISTRICT OF AJMERE MERWARA.

1877-78. BRITISH DISTRICT	Area and Population.	CHIEF TOWNS.	Population.	Lat N Lon E.	Height.	Language	
			to the nearest m. ult.				
AJMERE MERWARA.							
<i>Classification of Populat. en.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Sq. Ma.</i>	Ajmere	31 583	26° 27'	74° 42'	1 632
Hindus 148 245 = 87.8	Ajmere 2 070		Nusserebad (Cantonment)	17 726	26° 18'	74° 45'	1 461
Mahomedans 47 310 = 11.9	Merwara 641		Jaikri	4 885	26° 1'	75° 0'	1 908
Christians 715 = 0.2		9 711	Isangan	4 358	26° 24'	74° 25'	1 435
Others 58 = 0.1			Nyanagar or Benwar	19 300	26° 6'	74° 11'	1 389
	<i>Population en.</i>		Pohkar	3 385	26° 09'	74° 36'	1 450
	Ajmere 300,914		Masda	3 644	26° 5'	74° 30'	1 122
	Merwara 86 417		Bhmo	4 072	26° 3'	74° 50'	1 122
Per square m. to	145.8		Dawar	23 49	26° 25'	75° 25'	1 122
Land Revenue Rs 3 89 692			Deoli (Cantonment)	23 49	26° 25'	75° 25'	1 122
No. of Villages 695			Taragarh Fort	23 49	26° 27'	74° 40'	2 555
Average Rainfall in Inches. 23		796,331	Todgarh	25 43	26° 25'	74° 31'	2,550
			Dawar	25 26	26° 23'	73° 51'	

The district of Ajmere-Merwara lies in the centre of Rajputana, surrounded on all sides by the territories of native chieftains and consists geographically of two distinct tracts, which were up till recently two separate districts. The *Ajmere* portion lies between 25° 41' and 26° 41' North Latitude and 74° 27' and 75° 27' East Longitude. The tract called *Merwara*, from the peculiar race of Mers who inhabit it, is a narrow strip of hill country about 300 miles in length and 5 to 20 miles broad, lying between 25° 23' and 26° 11' North Latitude and 73° 47' and 74° 30' East Longitude. The population in the open country of Ajmere is mainly agricultural, the prevailing classes being Jats, Rajputs and Gujars, numbering 30 486 14 558 and 19 343 respectively.

The plateau on which stands the town of Ajmere, one of the most picturesque in India, is perhaps the highest elevation on the plains of Hindustan, and the fort of Taragarh, which overlooks the town, is more than 1 300 feet above the plateau. The town lies surrounded by low hills on the edge of a great artificial lake and contains the tomb of a renowned Mussalman saint. The control and authority in the district is vested in a Commissioner assisted by two Assistant Commissioners, the Commissioner being also Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajputana.

Military Stations of the Rajputana Force, under the orders of the Governor General's Agent for Rajputana

No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat N Lon E.		Height.	No.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.	Lat N Lon E.		Height.
			to the nearest minute						to the nearest minute		
		In	24° 26'	73° 45'	Feet			In	26° 27'	74° 42'	Feet.
1	Mount Abu (Hd. Qrs.)	68	24° 26'	73° 45'	3 970	5	Ajmere	25	26° 27'	74° 42'	1 632
2	Deol	39	25° 45'	75° 25'	1 321	6	Umer	27	26° 34'	75° 33'	918
3	Erinpora	12	25° 9'	73° 6'	869	7	Sambhar	28	26° 33'	75° 14'	1 495
4	Kherwara		24° 4'	73° 45'	1 900	8	Beawar	26	26° 6'	74° 27'	1 495

Military Stations of the Mhow Division, garrisoned by the Bombay Army

1	Mhow (Head Quarters)	25° 24'	75° 45'	1 919	6	Mehdwar	23° 09'	75° 42'	1 600
2	Nusserebad	25° 18'	74° 48'	1 461	7	Blairhargah	24° 17'	75° 8'	1 580
3	Taragarh	26° 01'	74° 40'	2 555	8	Indore	22° 41'	75° 55'	1 285
4	Aeremuch	24° 25'	74° 54'	1 616	9	Agar	23° 44'	76° 4'	1 675
5	Asirgarh	23° 28'	75° 20'	2 198					

Military Stations of the Central India Force, under the orders of the Governor General's Agent for Central India

1	Indore (Head Quarters)	22° 41'	75° 55'	1 285	4	Sirdarpore	22° 37'		
2	Goonna	24° 29'	77° 22'	1 617	5	Schore			
3	Agar	23° 44'	76° 4'	1 675					



List of the Native States and Chiefships embraced in the eight Political Agencies known as the Rajputana Agency, under control of the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajputana

No	POLITICAL AGENCIES AND STATES.	ESTIMATED			Position of Chief	Tribute	FORCES			of State Capital			Agency Head Quarters.	
		Area.	Popul.	Revenue			Cum.	Cavalry	Infantry	Lat N	Long E	Height Ft.		
Meywar Agency														
1	Odeyipo or Meywar Average Rainfall 23" Popul. of Capital 100,000.	13,674	1,162,400	64,00,000	Maharaja	2,00,000	263	6,240	13,200	24° 35'	73° 41'	1,950	Oodeypore	
2	Banswar	1,322	150,000	2,95,000	Mal arawal	27,350	3	60	500	23° 30'	74° 24'			
3	Dongarpur	952	100,000	1,83,350	do	27,350	4	400	1,000	23° 50'	73° 50'			
4	Artabgarh	1,215	150,000	2,60,000	do	75,700	12	275	950	24° 27'	74° 49'	1,600		
Other Parganas under control of this Agency														
NIMBARHKA of Tonk and JAWAR-NIMACH of Gwalior														
Minor Chiefs of Odeyipo														
Salumar		Korabar		Machet (Rev 3,500)		Kotia		Oghna						
Mugra Kherwara		Para (Rev 3,000)		Channe (Rev 1,600)		Kotia n la		ra						
Juwari (Rev 16,000)		Jharol		Thanna (Rev 1,200)		lanarwa		Chamand						
These Chiefs bear the general title of Rao they are mostly known as the Rikasia Rikil Thakurs														
Thakurates of Banswara														
K. algarh		Molan		Carha		Khan lu		Kusalpara		Takarua		Tahwara		
Artuna		Metwala		Ganora		Surpur		Lakura		Manwa		Aorwara		
Thakurates of Dongarpur														
Bankora		Pt		Madon		Pachwara		Nanli		Kun		Salu		
Chiti		Thakurda		Umara		Tadawal		Sabl		kanga h		Mada		
Jesore Agency														
1	Jesore Average Rainfall 25" Popul. of Capital 137,587	14,852	1,900,000	47,31,650	Maharaja	4,00,000	192	3,530	14,600	26° 55'	75° 52'	1,587	Jesore	
2	K. hengarh	812	105,000	13,00,000	do.		36	350	3,500	26° 33'	4° 57'	1,532		
3	Lawa			4,500	Thakur					26° 23'	75° 43'	7,049		
Minor Chiefs of Jesore														
Khetri Raja Revenue 450,000 Rs.		Patan		Raja Revenue 70,000 Rs.		Mandawar Raja. Revenue 50,000 Rs.								
S. kar		Bawra		Bawra		Suraigarh								
Unara		775,000		Nawalgarh		50,000		Sever Kotia		Thakurs				
Shujangarh Agency														
1	Bekaneer Average Rainfall North 16" South 20"	22,340	350,000	50,58,000	Maharaja		95	750	1,300	25° 1'	73° 22'	790	Shujangarh	
Marwar Agency														
1	Jodhpore or Marwar with Codwar and Malan	37,000	2,000,000	25,00,000	Maharaja	98,000	770	3,545	5,000	26° 18'	73° 4'	1,274	Mount Abu	
2	Jesulmere Average Rainfall 3"	16,447	75,000	1,00,000	Maharawal		22	500	400	26° 55'	70° 57'	950		
Thakurates of Jodhpore with Mallani														
Ahor		Bagn		Chanand		Kharwala		Kh. mwasar		N. mbaj		Ras		
Alanawas		Balurda		Chandawal		Jaula		Kochharan		Dor ana		Parnet		
Anop		Bhakra		Ghanera		Khetwa		Maroth		Lohiana		Nagar		
Awa		Badra		Gura		Khetwa		M. hu		Jasol		Rayan		
Thakurates of Jesulmere														
B. kampur (Rao). Baru Gyam J. ngreal S. rda Barsalpur (Rao) Dangri. G. rajs n R. ndur Bap.														
Eastern States Agency														
1	Bhuipore Average Rainfall 30"	1,824	743,710	32,20,000	Maharaja		38	3,000	8,500	27° 13'	77° 32'	725	Agra.	
2	Dholpore*	1,174	228,000	10,27,000	Rana		32	600	2,650	26° 43'	77° 53'	570		
3	Kerwale	1,200	140,000	4,50,000	Maharaja		40	400	3,000	26° 30'	77° 4'	1,100		

* Under British management

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c

Rajputana, so denominated from its prevailing population, the Rajputs, is a great territorial circle including the British district of Ajmere Merwara and nineteen states, each having its own autonomy and separate chief. This territory lies between the parallels of 23° and 30° North Latitude, and 69° 30' and 78° 15' East Longitude. The total area is approximately estimated at 129,091 square miles. On the west Rajputana is bounded by the province of Sind in the Bombay Presidency, and on the north west by the native state of Bahawalpur under the Punjab Government, thence all its northern and eastern frontier marches with the Punjab and the North Western Provinces, on the south east it is bounded by the territories of Sindhia, Holkar and other native states of the Central India Agency, and on the south west its frontier marches with the Gujarat native states of the Bombay Presidency. Within this area, the states of Jaisalmer, Jodhpore or Marwar and Bikaner lie in the west and north, Ulwar and the Shekhawati tract of Jeypore in the north east, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Dholpur, Kerowlee, Boondee, Kotah and Jhallawar are the eastern and south eastern states, Sirohee lies in the south west, while Partabgarh, Barwara, Dungarpur, and Oodeypore or Meywar lie in the south. In the centre lie the British district of Ajmere-Merwara, the states of Kishengarh and Shahpura and parts of Tonk.

Topography

Rajputana is divided into two main divisions by the Aravalli range of hills which runs through it in a direction nearly north-east and south west, about three-fifths of the territory lying north west of this line and two fifths on the south east. In order to make a general description of this great region intelligible, these divisions will be dealt with separately.

The *North West Division* comprises the whole vast tract stretching from Sind on the west, and along the southern Punjab frontier, to near Delhi on the north-east. The character of this tract which radiates with a constant though very slight slope towards the Rann of Cutch and the Indus, is throughout uniformly sandy, unproductive and ill watered, though improving gradually from a mere desert in the west and north west, to comparatively habitable and fertile lands towards the north east and north. Immediately beyond the mountain's skirt, the soil alters from hard rock to sand mixed with very little loam, and the country, as far as the beginning of the desert proper, or up to the Loni river, consists of a succession of gentle swells clothed with rather thick low jungle, fairly peopled and to some extent cultivated. Beyond the Loni river, and from the edges of the Rann of Cutch, stretches north eastward through the states of Mallani, Jaisalmer, Jodhpore, and Bikaner, the Great Desert of northern India known as the *Tharr*, a vast sandy plain traversed in the interior by long waves of sand hills. The character of this desert region is the same everywhere, consisting of long straight ridges of sand hills running in parallel lines, separated by short and fairly regular intervals, and varying from 50 to 100 feet in height, sparsely clothed with stunted shrubs and tufts of coarse grass, with wells few and deep, rendering agriculture difficult, and towns and villages at long distances apart. In the north-eastern angle of Rajputana, the country is not so near a wilderness as in the extreme north and west, yet a great extent is comparatively waterless and waste. Some few parts, however, have a better soil, and in these the principal towns are well built and fairly prosperous. The sub montane region, lying immediately under

north east, the first appearance of this range on a large scale is near the town of Khetri, where it attains an altitude of 2 600 feet, increasing to 3,450 feet at Ragonathgarh, its highest elevation in this direction, Harasrath in the Sikar district being 2,998 feet. At Ajmere the range begins to widen out considerably, the highest points ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the plain, the most conspicuous peak being that on which stands the fort of Taragarh, overlooking Ajmere, 2,855 feet above sea level. From Ajmere to Beawar the range is less imposing. From near Beawar south west, for about 100 miles in the Merwara strip of hill country in the range, the peaks rise to about 2,850 feet, the average level of the valleys being about 1,800 feet. Beyond Merwara the hills widen, with peaks rising to about 4,000 feet above sea level, the culminating point rising above the village of Jargo, to the height of 4 330 feet. There is great difficulty of communication across this section of the Aravallis between Meywar and Marwar, and the only pass really practicable for wheels and general traffic is that of Dauri. Further south, the hills decrease in height, and spread out until the chain loses its distinctive formation and wide tracts of hilly wastes, extending southward over the whole western half of Meywar. Mount Abu belongs by position to the Aravalli range, it is a cluster of hills of which the highest peak rises to 5,653 feet. The other hill ranges of Rajputana are comparatively insignificant, they run through Bhurtpore, Boondee and Kerowlie, their greatest height nowhere exceeds 1,400 feet. The Makandarra range runs across the south west districts of the Kotah state, from the Chambal to beyond Jhalrapatan.

Of rivers, the Chambal is by far the largest in Rajputana, flowing through the province for about one third of its course, and forming its boundary for another third. It rises in the summits of the Vindhya, upwards of 2,000 feet above the sea, and is about 650 miles in length. Next in importance to the Chambal is the Banas, which rises in the south west of Meywar, collecting in its course all the drainage of that tract, and joining the Chambal a little beyond the north east extremity of the Boondee state, after a course of about 300 miles. In the north west division, the only river of any consequence is the Loni, rising in the Pohkhar valley near Ajmere, and after a course of 200 miles flowing into the Rann of Cutch, its waters are brackish, hence its name, meaning the salt river. North west of the Loni, and throughout all the north east, Rajputana is entirely destitute of streams worth mention. The minor rivers are the *Sabarmati*, the *Mahi*, the *Som*, the *Banni*, the *Parbati*, the *Beraich*, the *Kotesar* and the *Dhund*. The Banas abounds in dangerous quicksands.

There are no natural fresh water lakes in Rajputana, the only considerable basin is the well known salt lake at Sambhar. There are however, large artificial lakes within Meywar, built with the object of storing water, *see*, the Debar, Kankraoli, Udisagar and Pichola lakes.

The following lines of Railway run through the Province, *viz*, the 'Rajputana State Railway' from Palanpur to Ajmere, Jeypore and Agra a branch line to Delhi diverging from Bandikui station. This line is open for traffic from Agra to Ajmere, as also is the branch to Delhi, from Ajmere to Palanpur it is under construction. The 'Ajmere and Neemuch State Railway, also under construction, the 'Holkar State Railway,' from Khandwa station on the Great Indian Peninsular line to Neemuch, with a branch to Ujjain open for traffic, and the 'Sindhia State Railway' from Agra to Gwalior *and* Dholpur, open for traffic up to the last named place.

Climate

The climate of Rajputana as a whole may be reckoned as one of the healthiest in India, at least for its natives. The moderate rainfall, the free play of the winds over its

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

9.

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY ;

FOR THE

NATIVE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Under a Governor-General's Agent.

II.

The Bengal Presidency.

9.

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY ;

FOR THE

NATIVE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Under a Governor-General's Agent.



List of the Native States and Chiefships embraced in the eight Political Agencies known as the "Central India Agency" under control of the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent for the States of Central India

[illegible]

Bhopal Agency					
1	Flopal	8 200	769 000	13 76 250	Begun
2	Naggarh	642	75 740	2 50 000	Nawab
3	Narsinggarh	720	87 000	4 00 000	do.
4	Jhlichpur	204	35 900	2 75 000	do.
5	Karwai	162	16 500	1 00 000	do.
6	Malsudargarh or Naik a	81	9 700	31 400	do.
7	Mulainisgarh	80	8 940	7 000	do.
8	Pathari	22	4 330	12 000	do.
9	Basola	68	5 440	10 000	do.
10	Larawad	30	2 900	7 000	Raja

Guaranteed Takharates					
1	Agra Backhera		4 720	7 000	Takhar
2	Dagru		435		do.
3	Darga Akers	6	616	5 000	do.
4	Dhabla Di r	10	855	5 000	do.
5	Dhabla Giesf			500	do.
6	Duleta				do.
7	Hrapur		644	6 300	do.
8	Jabulhl		909		do.
9	Jialera				do.
10	Kanapur		226		do.
11	Kakar khari				do.
12	Khayars	1 1/2	467		do.
13	Kharsa	10	853		do.
14	Pipla Nagar		700		do.
15	Rumgarh		320		do.
16	Santaia		4 455		do.
17	Tapi		1 369		do.

Other Parganas under control of Bhopal Agency					
Of Gwal r (Sudh r)			Of Indore (Hakar)		
1	Rhba Cachora	57	694	2 700	23 15
2	Gang Basola	27	240	350	24 0
3	Mallargarh	9	95	32	23 44
4	Mujawapur		60	370	24 2
5	Sonkach		40	150	24 7
6	Bumbari (Share)				24 4
					23 39
					23 56
		3	11	60	23 37
					73 14

Of Tent & Sron					
					Of Dewas & Sarangpur
					Muhammadga h was originally part of Karwal.
					Basola & Malsudgarh are feudatories of Gwal.
					all a hnd under the local Agent for Bhopal
					Larawal will lapse to Dhar and Dewas on the death of the present chief the estate is now under
					for humane reasons

POLITICAL AGENCIES AND STATES	ESTIMATED			Position of Chief	Tribute	FORCES			Lat. N	Long. E	Height of Capital	Agency Head Quarters
	Area.	Pop'n	Revenue.			Cune	Cavalry	Infantry				
Bhil or Bhopantar Agency	Sq. ms.		Rs.		Rs.						feet	
1. Dhar	2,091	1,25,000	4,37,000	Raja	8	50	300	22 35	75 20	1926		
2. Jabua	1,500	60,000	2,25,000	do.		50	200	22 45	74 35			
3. Al Rajpur	600	29,000	1,00,000	do.	8	31	150	22 29	74 37			
4. Jobat	300	7,000	27,600	Rana.								
Guaranteed Thakurates												
1. Nathwara			1,000	Thakur								
2. Ma hwar			3,700	do.								
3. Ratanmal			600	do.								
4. Dhran i Dharm Rai				do.								
5. Bhakhigarh			60,000	do.								
6. Kachh Baroda				do.								
7. Dhotra or Da sola				do.								
8. Mul han				do.								
9. N. mihara or T'ria				do.								
10. Kal i 4001				do.								
11. Para Barkera				do.								
12. Chhotia Larkhera or Saripur				do.								
13. Dhangrinn				do.								
Parganas under control of the Bhopantar Agency <i>(of Gwalior (S. side))</i> 1. Amjara 4. Sagar 2. Manawar 5. Jag 3. Dahan 6. Lahaner <i>(of Indore (Hohtar))</i> 1. Chikaldas 2. Iltwad 3. Lohant												
Deputy Bhil Agency												
Manpur Pargana (Pratih) Larwani	2,000	33,000	1,00,000	Pratih Raja				22 35	75 39	1,941		Manpur
Guaranteed Thakurates								75	22 37	57	651	
1. Jamnia or Dab e			16,000	Thakur								
2. Jamli				do.								
3. Rajgarh				do.								
4. Chota Kharwad				do.								
5. Ch. hi or Khusa Kheri				do.								
6. Chandgarh				do.								
7. Parul pura				do.								
8. Gullana or i Lakhigarh				do.								
9. Koth de				do.								
10. Ch. kutabar				do.								
Parganas under control of the Deputy Bhil Agency <i>(of Dewas - Bagad)</i> <i>(of Indore)</i> Barwal Dhurgaoon Kharwad Khargoon												
Indore Agency												
1. Indore (Hohtar) Population 20,000.	8,075	6,35,450	50,00,000	Maharaja		2,200	3,200	22 44	75 30	1,979		Indore
2. Dewas	255	25,000	4,25,000	Raja		175	500	22 53	75 4			
Guaranteed Thakurates 1. Nagla 2. I. boyi Kheri 3. Karavdia 4. Singhana 5. Kh. ra Jhalat 6. Pathari 7. Patharia 8. Tonk 9. Hal 10. I. hura Kunjara 11. K. shya 12. Main 13. Ragnat h 14. Phungat 15. I. har ara 16. C. A. 1001												

Notes on the above States

The principal states of the Central India Agency are Gwalior (Sindhia), Indore (Holkar), Phalpur, Dewar, Jaora, Ru-
 1044. Orkha or Tehri, Lanna, Kwarah, Chatarpur and Sarwan.

The number of petty states held under the immediate guarantee of the British Government has a gradual rise from one or other of the larger states and occasional with more than one

one of them was transferred to the small town of Baniyash.

With the exception of the small town of Baniyash, all other Pargana villages under the Deputy Commissioner's jurisdiction are now in the hands of the British Government. In the area of the square mile was transferred as a gift from the British Government to the Government of India. The remaining land was transferred to the Government of India.

The following payments are made by the chiefs named for the main tenants of local corn and corn, grain, etc., —

Ly	Jaura	Rs 35 6	For the Malwa cent agent.
	Devas	33 000	
	Sindhia	10 600	
	I has	12 6 3	For the Malwa Hill corps.
	Jaura	1 470	
	A i Rajpur	1 4 8	
	Larwan	4 000	
"	Phopal	Rs 40 000	For the Phopal Batta - a.

The Thakura is marked with a star and is under the Chief Commissioner General Inspector.

No.	POLITICAL AGENCIES AND STATES	ESTIMATE			Post on of Chief	Tribute	FORCES			Lat N	Long E	Height	Head Quarter of Agency
		Area	Popul.	Revenue			Guns	Cavalry	Infantry				
	<i>Bundelkhand Agency</i>	Sq. Ms.		Rs.		Rs.						feet.	
1	Orchha or Tehri	2 160	125 000	9 000 000	Maharaja		90	200	4 400	25 21	78° 41'		
2	Hat a	850	150 000	5 000 000	do		97	730	3 000	25 40	78 50		
3	Samthar (Umrah)	175	30 000	4 000 000	Raja		15	300	2 000	25 50	78 57		
4	Janna	2 555	183 000	5 000 000	Maharaja	9 955	150	250	2 400	24 44	80 14	1 147	
5	Charkhari	275	121 000	5 000 000	do	8 513	37	270	2 000	25 24	79 48		
6	A a g a h	502	55 000	2 25 000	do	7 013	16	150	3 000	24 53	80 13	1 476	
7	B a w a r	5 0	102 000	2 5 000	R a a		4	100	800	24 34	79 32		
8	Chhatarpur	1 24	17 000	2 50 000	do		32	6	1 178	24 55	79 38		
9	Baon	2 9	1 000	1 00 000	N a w a b		3	40	375	26 2	79 5		
10	Al pura	65	15 000	20 000	J a w h a r		3		160	25 10	79 23		
11	J e h l	19	6 000	21 000	do			25	15	25 55	79 56		
12	J h s a n d a	19	6 000	11 000	do				80	25 17	80 50		
13	J h a i	15	5 000	13 000	do	2 400			125	25 25	79 24		
14	J o n a	15	3 000	8 000	do		2	15	125	25 27	79 5		
15	R o n d a or P a h a r K a c h h a r	230	24 000	48 000	do		3	20	270	25 3	80 30		
16	Chobe (Kalinjar)	10	4 000	18 000	do			8	230	25 25	79 7		
17	Dhurwahi*	25	5 000	5 000	do				75	25 5	79 24		
18	Garrula	72	7 000	51 000	do		3	35	240	25 10	80 10		
19	Gaurihar	180	24 000	20 000	do		7	50	24 30	80 31			
20	Jaso or Jata	17	2 000	14 000	do				87	25 43	79 27		
21	J e t	84	8 000	20 000	do				100	25 4	78 10		
22	J h a n a D h a n a	47	5 000	10 000	do		5		135	25 5	79 37		
23	Lughan	8	5 360	30 370	do				50	25 10	80 54		
24	Naigawan R. hai	10	4 000	13 000	do			4	80	25 23	80 18		
25	Pahar	4	8 000	5 000	do				50	25 14	80 50		
26	Pahar Baula*	28	8 000	20 000	do				253	25 6	80 51		
27	Pakent	35	6 000	30 000	do				25 3	80 36			
28	Pathar Kachhar see R. ronda	17	3 000	11 000	do				25 14	80 52			
29	Saria	36	8 000	20 000	do		4	40	200	25 46	79 43		
30	Tarnon or T. rowan t	17	3 000	11 000	do				80	25 14	80 52		
31	Fort Fatehpur*	4	2 000	3 000	do				25 20	79 2			
32	Kamta Ra nula	4	2 000	3 000	do				25 12	80 55			
	<i>Baghelkhand Agency</i>												
1	Rewah Popula on 12 000	13 000	7 035 000	35 00 000	Maharaja	Nons	56	900	12 600	24 31	81 19		
2	Nagode or Uche a	450	75 000	1 50 000	Raja		2		110	24 34	80 37		
3	Ma har	400	70 000	74 000	do		2		80	24 16	80 49		
4	Sohawal	200	50 000	1 00 000	do		2		50	24 35	80 50	1059	
5	Ket	100	50 000	54 000	Jagh rdar		2		50	24 45	80 45		
6	S d p u r a		6 000		do								
7	Ra g a o n		24 000		do					24 39	80 44		
	<i>Western Malwa Agency</i>												
1	Jaora	872	85 450	6 55 250	Nawab		15	35	300	23 35	75 9		
2	Rutlam	1 300	95 000	13 00 000	Raja		5	35	300	23 44	75 5		
3	S t a m a u	350	29 000	3 95 000	do		6	50	200	24 1	75 23		
4	S a l a n a	500	27 000	1 22 400	do		3	50	120	23 31	75 2		
5	Piploda	60	8 000	1 10 000	do					23 37	74 55		
	<i>Guarantee & Thakurates</i>												
1	Ayraud				Thakur								
2	I and a or Iara				do								
3	Bichhraud				do								
4	B laoda				do								
5	Dabr				do								
6	Datana				do								
7	Jaw a a				do								
8	Kabukhera				do								
9	Lalgarh				do								
10	Narwar				do								
11	Naugvon				do								
12	Naulana				do								
13	L a n i h P p l a u d a				do								
14	P p l a				do								
15	Sheegarh				do								
16	Sonekhera or Sarwan				do								
17	Dh t a u a				do								
	<i>Other Parganas under Western Malwa Agency—</i>												
	<i>Of Holkar</i>												
1	Meh d p u r												
2	T a r r a n a												
3	K a t h a												
4	S u n e l												
5	K o t h e l												
6	R a p u r												
7	B h a n p u r a												
8	R a m j u r a												
9	S u n d i a r a												
10	G a r a u j												
11	J a r a K a n j a r a												
12	K h a r a o d a												
13	A n r i												
14	P a r d a												
15	M a n a s a												
16	N a r a n j a n g a r h												
	<i>Of Sindhan</i>												
1	Agar												
2	Shayhanpur												
3	Ujain												
4	Mandaur												
5	Neemuch												
	<i>Of Tonk</i>												
1	Pirawa												
	<i>Of Deas</i>												
1	Alant												
2	Ri g n a u d												
3	Garguchha												
	<i>Of Jhalawar</i>												
1	Ujag												
2	Gangrar												
3	Awar												
4	Pach Pahar												

Note S t a m a u and S a l a n a formed originally a part of Rutlam whose Chief was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa.

* Hasht Bhatta Jaghars (appanages of the eight brothers.) † Chobe Jaghars.

flood discharge of 100,000 cubic feet, rising during the rains to 300,000 cubic feet per second, and drying up in the summer, the *Ken* or *Kajan* rising among the hills on the southern frontier, towards the Saugor division of the Central Provinces, at an elevation of 1,700 feet, with a length of course of 230 miles, and with numerous rapids and cataracts, some not less than 300 feet, the water of this river is unwholesome, the *Chambal*, with its tributaries the *Kali Sind*, *Parbati* and others, draining the whole of Malwa and rising near the station of Mhow, amidst a cluster of summits of the Vindhya range, having the local appellation of *Janapada*, and, after a course of 650 miles, flowing into the Jamna, the *Tons* rising in the state of Mahrar, with a length of course of 165 miles, the *Sind*, rising near Sirony in Malwa and flowing into the Jamna after a course of 260 miles, and the *Soane*, rising in the hills of Amarkantak and draining the Bighelkhand tract

The northern part of the country, of moderate elevation, has a climate partaking of the torrid character of the neighbouring tracts of the North Western Provinces and of Rajputana. In these parts the climate during the rainy season, and for a short time afterwards, is exceedingly unhealthy, fevers being then very rife in consequence of the moisture, imbibed by the superficial diluvial soil, being prevented from passing off by an impermeable substratum of sandstone. During the dry and hot seasons the climate is not unhealthy. The middle, the southern and the western parts, or those comprised within the Malwa tract, with little exception, have a mild and rather equable climate, resulting from the greater elevation of the surface. The cool season comprises the period from November to February, the hot season succeeds and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in and last to the close of September, the average fall being about fifty inches. During the rains the thermometer has a very moderate range, rarely more than from 72° to 80°, in the winter it sometimes falls three or four degrees below freezing point. During the sultry season the hot winds are comparatively mild and of short duration, though the thermometer sometimes rises to nearly 100° during the day, but the nights are for the most part cool and refreshing,

The population of the country within this Agency is of a mixed kind, comprising besides Mahrattas (the ruling order), Bundelas, Baghelas, Jats, Rajputs and Mahomedans, the last being estimated at about a twentieth of the whole. The density of population for the whole of the Agency is about 95 to the square mile.

Most of the territory under this Agency is well cultivated and fertile, and the whole of the Malwa plateau most fertile, producing in abundance and excellence, wheat, rice and other grains, and pulses, sugar cane, cotton and especially opium, the poppy producing it being so generally cultivated, that when in bloom it gives the country the appearance of a vast garden. The state of Jaora contains the best poppy producing lands in Malwa, and yields yearly about 1,000 chests of opium. The town of Rutlam is the principal opium mart in western Malwa. Tobacco is also much cultivated and is of excellent quality.

The mineral resources of the whole country are extensive, iron, coal, copper and lime stone abound, and about twelve or fifteen miles north-east of the town of Panna, the capital of the state of that name in Bundelkhand, is an adamantiferous tract from which diamonds are extracted, of the value of several thousand pounds sterling a year, the revenues from this source being divided between Panna and Charkari. The mines are less prosperous now than formerly, but it is believed that inexhaustible diamond producing strata exist in that locality, and if the mines were properly worked their productiveness would be

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The country embraced by the Central India Agency, lies within the parallels of $21^{\circ} 24'$ and $26^{\circ} 52'$ North, and meridians of $74^{\circ} 0'$ and $83^{\circ} 0'$ East, and is bounded on the north east by the British districts of Mirzapur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Etawah and Agra of the North Western Provinces, on the north west by the native states of Dholpur, Kerowlie, Jeypore, Kotah, Jhallawar, Tonk and Oodeypore of the Rajputana Agency, and on the south east and south, by the British districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandra and Bilaspur of the Central Provinces, and the Garhjat states of Chang Bakhar and Koria of Chota Nagpore in the Bengal jurisdiction. The British districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur of the North Western Provinces divide this Agency into two main divisions, native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, lying on the east of the said districts, and the remainder, or Central India portion, on the west. Excluding native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, the area of the larger or Central India division, is about 61,700 square miles, with a population of 4,690,000 souls and a revenue of Rs 201,23,000, within this area the states of Indore, Dewas, Rutlam, Dhar, Jabua, Ali Rajpur and Barwan lie on the south west, on the south east is Bhopal lying across the Vindhya mountains and resting its southern frontier on the Nerbudda, in the centre are Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Narsinghgarh, Basoda and Karwar, and in the north are Gwalior and Datia. In the smaller or Bundelkhand division, with an area of 24,400 square miles, and a population of 3,480,000, Rewah lies on the east, Orchha or Tehri on the west, and Panna in the centre.

The Bundelkhand portion forms the eastern part of the great triangular plateau of Central India, it is inhabited by the peculiar Hindu tribes of Bundelas on the west, and Baghelas in Rewah on the east. To the west is the river Betwa and its tributary the Dhasan flowing to the Jamna, in the centre is the Ken also flowing into the Jamna, and to the east is the Soane flowing into the Ganges, with the Khamur range,—a continuation of the Vindhyas,—rising up along its left bank. The Panna range, with deep ravines and isolated crags on its north western face, traverses Bundelkhand, and there is a broken plateau between the Panna and Khamur ridges watered by the Tons, a tributary of the Ganges. Here is the military station of Nagode, and below the Panna ridge is Nowgong. To the north, Bundelkhand terminates in an amphitheatre of precipices, shaping the country below into a bay bounded by sandstone cliffs, which again advance to near the Jamna at Mirzapur.

The larger or Central India division, has the great range of the Vindhyas along the whole south, abruptly overhanging the valley of the Nerbudda and presenting the appearance of a weather beaten coast line. From its summits, varying in height from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, the northern slope to the Ganges commences, the whole region consisting of a broken but elevated country, with ranges of hills watered by the river Chambal, with its tributaries the Kali Sind and Parbattu, the Sind and the Betwa, all flowing north to the Jamna and Ganges, and descending from the high table lands in cascades of great height.

The rivers that water Central India and Bundelkhand are the *Betwa* rising in Bhopal, with a length of course of about 360 miles, and an ordinary flood discharge of 200,000 cubic feet per second, during the rains in extraordinary floods, the discharge is 500,000 cubic feet, and the surface velocity ten feet per second. It rises and falls rapidly in a few hours, is dry in the summer in the higher portion of its course, and is nowhere navigable. Its tributary, the *Dhasan*, has a length of course of 150 miles, with an ordinary

flood discharge of 100,000 cubic feet, rising during the rains to 300,000 cubic feet per second, and drying up in the summer; the *Ken* or *Kayan* rising among the hills on the southern frontier, towards the Saugor division of the Central Provinces, at an elevation of 1,700 feet, with a length of course of 230 miles, and with numerous rapids and cataracts, some not less than 300 feet, the water of this river is unwholesome; the *Chambal*, with its tributaries the *Kali Sind*, *Parbatti* and others, draining the whole of Malwa and rising near the station of Mhow, amidst a cluster of summits of the Vindhya range, having the local appellation of *Janapata*, and, after a course of 650 miles, flowing into the Jamna, the *Tons* rising in the state of Maihar, with a length of course of 165 miles; the *Sind*, rising near Sironj in Malwa and flowing into the Jamna after a course of 260 miles; and the *Soane*, rising in the hills of Amarkantak and draining the Baghelkhand tract.

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found not to have diminished. The diamonds produced here are of four kinds, the *motichal*, clear and brilliant, the *manik* of greenish hue, the *Panna* tinged with orange, and the *barspat*, blackish. The stones are, however, inferior to the Golconda diamonds written of in Part III, Madras Presidency.

A trunk road from Gwahior to Bombay ¹¹⁴ Indore runs through the whole length of the Central India division, and the 'Holkar State Railway' from Khandwa station on the Great Indian Peninsula Line, runs through Indore to Rutlam and Neemuch, beyond which the line to Nusseerabad is in course of construction, as also is a branch line, called the 'Bhopal State Railway', connecting Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The Jubbulpore extension line of the East Indian Railway, from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, runs through Bundelkhand.

The Madras Presidency

1877-78	5 DISTRICTS	MADRAS.	GARJAN (Non Regulat on)	VIJAYAPATAM (Non Regula on)	GODAVARI	KISTNA.
Lat N	of D. & lat. capital Long. E } to nearest minute	Ch of Towns	Ch of Towns	Ch of Towns	Ch of Towns	Ch of Towns
		w th	w h	w h	with	with
Height in feet		Population	Pop below	Pop below	Population	Population
		13 5	29	17	Re j	Ma. i for
		80 00	84	83	27	16
		22	31	20	84	9
				31	49	21
					68	

The towns marked* are also ports.

The Madras Government

*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the
Governor of Madras 1878*

PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS	AREA
<i>British Possessions as directly Administered—</i>	Square Miles.
The twenty-one districts of the Presidency (the country known as the Northern Circars and Carnatic)	138 318
 The Native Possessions or States	9 745
GRAND TOTAL	148 063

Prevaling Languages

ENGLISH and HINDUSTANI, generally spoken or understood more or less throughout.

ORIYA, in district Ganjam.

TELU, in districts Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kanna, Bellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, and in a part of North Arcot.

TAMIL, in districts Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Salem.

CANARESE and MALAYALAM, in districts South Canara and Malabar, and native states of Travancore and Cochin.

TULU, in a limited portion of the South Canara district.

Besides the above six Dravidian languages the hill tribes of certain districts have dialects of their own, also of a Dravidian type.

In the whole Presidency there are about 11 610 000 persons who speak the *Telugu* language, 14 715 000 the *Tamil*, 1,699,000 the *Canarese*, 2 34,000 the *Malayalam*, 29 400 the *Tulu*, and 640 000 the *Oriya* and hill languages.

The Madras Presidency.—Continued

1877-78		NELLORE.		CUDDAHAR.		BELLARY.		KURNUL.		CHINGLEPUT.							
5 DISTRICTS		Ch of Towns		Ch of Towns		Ch of Towns		Ch of Towns		Ch of Towns							
Lat N } of District capital Long E. } to nearest minute	14° 27' Eo 1	with population.	24 28 78 52 457	Ch of Towns with Population.	25 9' 76 57 1 526	Ch of Towns with Population.	15 50' 78 5 600	Ch of Towns with Population.	15 40' Eo 1	Ch of Towns with Population.	15 40' Eo 1						
Height in feet		80		457		1 526		600		Population							
<i>District Stat sheet</i>																	
Area in Square Miles		8 462		8 363		11 007		7 353		2 753							
Number of Villages		2 182		2 310		2 537		2 567		2 567							
Population		1 375 811		1 35 194		1 692 928		679 656		679 656							
Per Square Mile		163		162		154		151		151							
Land Revenue Rs.		7 47 090		12 73 753		8 94 779		105 341		7 51 108							
Average Rainfall in Inches		33		26		22		27		27							
<i>Classification of Population on</i>																	
Christians { Europeans East Indians		101		15		1 117		47		666 6							
Natives		53		274		976		127		5 1 5 6							
Hindus		1 308 004		4 608		3 356		3 644		98 11							
Mahomedans		65 670		105 956		2 551 723		506 478		593 666							
Buddhists and Jains		115		1		18		2		22 12							
Others		1 376 811		224		327		65		147							
Total				2 351 104		1 868 006		656 656		928 184							
				Vayalpad.		Chidambaram 14 35. Kadur Jambulamdure Kadur Rajacottai, Sidiout		Bellary 31 36. Adoni 22 73. Alur 2 61. Annapur 4 12. Dharma nam		Kurnool 25 59. Chumbur Kumbhar Kumbhar Nandul							
				Nellore 29 22. Alankur Gudur Enkapalle Kadur Kudur Kad													

The towns marked * are also Forts.

Chingleput Cocliveram 31 327 Madhuranthakam 1 corner, Puhicat
Sudipet & 642. Sautthasadoo 1 in allKurnool 25 579 Cumbum 10 kunda, Marlapur, Madhikotkur, Nandul
1 all ko day, Ramalikoitla, Sur allBellary 21 766 Adoni 22 723 Alur 2 616. Annapur 4, 918. Diarna nam
6 794. Goory 6 723. Maranahall 1 695. Hapur 6 460. Hespert 9 645
Havanhadall 4 692. Kudli 21 872. Madakur 5 169. Penkonla 5 112
Ravdroo 1 721. Ramandroo. Tadpatri 8 182.

[illegible]

The Madras Presidency,—Continued *Military Divisions, Districts and Stations*

Div or District	No.	STATIONS.	Hwy. No.	Long & Lat. to nearest mile.		Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.	Hwy. No.
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List of the Native Feudatory States and Chiefships, and places within the Madras Presidency, under control of His Excellency the Governor of Madras

No.	STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS	1871 ADEN.		Population	Revenue	Position of Chief.	Tribute	F. WCES.		Lat. N.	Long. E.	Under
		Area	Populn.					Cavalry	Infantry			
1	Travancore	6 613	2 311 379	50 78 000	Rs. 2 000 000	Mal. Raja.	Rs. 8 000 000	+	2 000	8 29	75 59	Madras.
2	Cochin	1 01	501 114	43 00 000	Rs. 2 000 000	Raja.	Rs. 2 000 000	+	2 000	8 29	75 59	Trichopoly
3	Pudukottai	3 30	294 160	50 00 000	Rs. 2 000 000	Tond. an Nawab	Rs. 2 000 000	+	2 000	8 29	75 59	Kernool
4	Changanassery	145	13 000	4 500	Rs. 2 000 000	Rs. 2 000 000	Rs. 2 000 000	+	2 000	8 29	75 59	Belkary
5	Boondoor	9 745	3 351 361	50 00 000	Rs. 2 000 000	Rs. 2 000 000	Rs. 2 000 000	+	2 000	8 29	75 59	
Total												

10 1.—Cochin contains seven d. is cts 1.—Cochin Cantonment Trichoor Talapathy Ch. mow and Changanassery.
 The British Government has no treaty with Pudukottai the Raja of which is exempt from tribute, and has independent courts of Justice. So also Changanassery and Boondoor

Government Taluks and Zamindaris in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency

No	TALUKS AND ZAMINDARIES	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue	No	TALUKS AND ZAMINDARIES	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.			
Ganjam					Vijayapatnam.—Contd							
Government Taluks					Zamindars—Cont nue 1							
1	Cumsar	277	157,960	1,55,761	16	S'karmana (of V Manega ra n in Gan am)	17	16,727				
2	Chencole	279	200,655	2,48,698	17	Madagulu						
3	Berampore	379	243,685	3,9,312	18	Mearaga						
Zamindaris					19	Kurajam						
1	Surade	45	15,324	4,000	20	I elgam						
2	Attigoda	142	77,128	60,000	21	Sangamvalia						
3	Paios	16	4,121	553	22	Chemuda						
4	Hummie	5	2,754	1,172	23	Lach penta						
5	Bierid	10	10,960	4,500	24	Andist						
6	Kallikotta	14	47,590	19,000	25	Kas i r						
7	Karakavala *	9	7,795	4,045	26	Urutla						
8	Mung Java asa	6	3,695	4,045	27	Sripuram						
9	Go pa	6	4,351	4,045	28	Melupaku						
10	Takkali	62	38,054	49,000	29	Slanterra						
11	Tatir	29	24,639	1,001	30	Keppli						
12	Jarangu	3	9,330	654	31	K n al						
13	Vellunanchilli	1	643	89	32	Ka mkota						
14	Beddam	3	217	1,041	33	Cud cherla						
15	Pelempalapalasa	3	855	3,699	Gola Sri							
16	Gopalapuram	5	5,165	2,074	Government Taluks							
17	Ch i velasa	7	5,695	8,139	1	Pedapur	305	111,429	9,35,531			
18	Parla Kimedi	452	252,301	13,521	2	Rajshundry	2,053	152,901	1,52,303			
19	Urlam	15	11,061	3,109	3	Amalapu	437	906,885	5,79,741			
20	Dante	4	3,220	3,614	4	Kamachandrapur	307	203,583	8,24,149			
21	Tilari	10	8,800	608	5	Filore	779	130,875	8,18,794			
22	Towdam	3	1,030	278	6	Yrnagi dam	1,247	145,715	1,05,717			
23	Akkayavalasa	1	713	1,191	7	Tan ku	350	16,431	6,10,189			
24	Santalak n puram	7	4,351	2,383	8	Nerrapur	450	177,876	5,74,811			
25	Telasamudram	1	923	572	9	Ch maveram	416	94,457	4,36,116			
26	Melgam	2	9,000	25,000	Zamindaris							
27	Dl arskota	50	31,762	5,500	1	Ambarapet	}	163	66,944 84,916			
28	Sherghar	51	9,595	20,000	2	Coronada						
29	Ch anna k med	23	28,849	4,857	3	Cor oga						
30	Aika	4	7,711	5,138	4	C utala						
31	Divebbhuny	4	3,539	5,455	5	Jaggampet						
32	Ku a	4	5,457	73,500	6	Kesanakuru	}	885	27,695			
33	Pedda K med	78	40,800	24,000	7	Kl lampudi						
34	Li ket	65	40,789	3,500	8	Nolanka						
35	Surangi	15	10,919	7,000	9	Kotham						
36	Jalanra	10	5,813	7,000	10	C opa pur						
37	Arwa	26	18,450	7,600	11	N Jadvol						
38	Mandasa	10	8,454	14,000	12	La vela						
39	Budras ngbi	36	24,508	500	13	I attesam						
40	Bodagadah	4	3,244		14	Pi hapuram						
41	Kattungah				15	Rampa						
42	Hautghar				16	Tuul						
Vijayapatnam					17	Tangeltamudi				}	376	50,201
Government Taluks					18	Vasantavada						
1	Golgonda	874	25,720	1,02,734	19	V geyyampapet						
2	Sarvas ddi	560	122,185	1,90,595	20	V savaram						
3	Palkondah	437	191,908		21	Ehadracheilam						
Za n ndars					22	Rakapali	}	27,695				
1	V' angapatam	216	90,457		23	Ellamanchilli						
2	B ml patam	243	113,079		Kastna							
3	Brungavarapukota	318	130,364		Government Taluks							
4	Cheput palli	615	162,877		1	Gad vada	533	8,138	4,42,508			
5	V aval	688	166,184		2	Bandar	687	164,525	3,0,021			
6	Anakapalli	597	143,549		3	Bapadu	694	143,629	5,90,495			
7	Golgonda (Hill Tracts)	500	15,180		4	Guntoro	500	126,997	4,07,000			
8	Parvatipus	402	123,830		5	Sat anapalli	621	101,728	1,69,704			
9	V z anagaram	373	149,920		6	Repa i	632	169,912	6,45,838			
10	Cajapatinagaram	276	121,758		7	Nand gamma	599	106,451	3,04,247			
11	Bob i	335	140,739		8	Bezawa	406	83,081	1,51,094			
12	Salur	222	77,006		9	Narasarepetta	120	120,632	3,40,565			
13	Ganapur	1,000	63,317		10	Pa nad	1,095	53,703	3,3,703			
14	Royagadda	1,000	59,780		11	V mukonda	561	64,508	1,47,204			
15	Jeypur h rapad kolupa Navarangapur Maikang n	}	132,655 60,074 87,303 12,801									

Government Taluks and Zamindaris—Continued

No.	TALUKS AND ZAMINDARIES	Area.	Population	Land Revenue	No.	TALUKS AND ZAMINDARIES	Area.	Population	Land Revenue
	<i>Madras</i>	Sq. Ms.		Rs.		<i>Coimbatore</i>	Sq. Ms.		Rs.
	<i>Government Taluks</i>					<i>Government Taluks</i>			
1	Peracolum	1 200	217 418	2 65 063	1	Coimbatore	625	243 995	3 09 270
2	Melur	5 4	128 983	2 53 247	2	Karur	564	175 6 9	2 70 254
3	Dindigul	1 08	374 360	3 77 211	3	Dharapuram	775	2 7 493	3 36 121
4	Palani	988	24 83	2 62 242	4	Eluvai	582	102 8 3	1 09 808
5	Madurai	445	23 4 8	1 47 85	5	Erode	595	233 564	3 05 5 0
6	Terumangalam	6 8	24 215	3 69 192	6	Udumalpettai	365	123 650	1 63 675
	<i>Zamindaris</i>				7	Idaiyadurai	741	237 808	3 76 260
1	Ramanad	2 351	504 13	3 35 686	8	Polur	428	167 545	2 4 924
2	Shivaganga	1 557	414 253	2 88 317	9	Collegal	738	90 820	80 345
3	Ayakkudi				10	Sattiamangalam	966	109 9 6	3 24 712
4	Podanayakanur					<i>Zamindaris</i>			
5	Idaankota				1	Andapattinam			
6	Kannad					<i>South Canara</i>			
7	Ammannayakanur					<i>Government Taluks</i>			
8	Periyur				1	Mangalore	865	242 779	3 67 15
9	Tamagiri				2	Uppanangadi	1 047	107 222	1 44 257
10	Retayampad				3	Udupi	892	23 570	3 25 100
11	Sapoor				4	Kundapur	595	123 113	2 07 552
12	Velur				5	Kasserode	1 064	222 578	2 43 192
13	Gantamanayakanur					<i>South Canara</i>			
	<i>Tinnevely</i>					<i>Government Taluks</i>			
	<i>Government Taluks</i>				1	Salem	993	393 802	4 56 871
1	Tinnevely	346	184 09	3 53 473	2	Aalur	796	164 006	2 21 395
2	Onduram	1 204	295 376	2 83 900	3	Oosoor	1 260	193 037	1 93 902
3	Tenkara	456	234 346	5 54 434	4	Kuttnagiri	658	170 233	1 73 9 3
4	Nanguneri	604	72 078	3 84 445	5	Dammapur	968	190 606	1 92 215
5	Ambaramudram	303	103 2 5	4 23 403	6	Trepator	805	290 800	1 65 528
6	Tenka	337	128 008	2 40 371	7	Uttengara	808	153 801	1 29 081
7	Shivapattur	533	295 954	3 28 615	8	Namakal	743	25 009	3 61 438
8	Saipur	493	150 862	2 13 7 7	9	Tinchevudi	632	249 673	3 69 298
9	Sankaranankovil	609	183 0 8	2 50 595		<i>Malabar</i>			
	<i>Zamindaris</i>					<i>Government Taluks</i>			
1	Tutur				1	Calicut	360	169 768	1 28 675
2	Litripuram				2	Cochin	1 19 826	18 602	2 13 652
3	Mannarkott				3	Chekal	671	57 377	2 77 005
4	Kagalapuram				4	Koem	460	143 561	99 946
5	Sevalpatti				5	Kurumbanad	527	243 75	2 04 309
6	Ukkad				6	Palghat	682	235 855	3 08 533
7	Ungampatti				7	Ponnani	450	374 756	3 00 555
8	Uthumalila				8	Ernad	997	287 936	2 47 429
9	Vadimala				9	Valluvanad	932	292 462	1 11 279
10					10	Wyoond	891	100 219	1 11 279

Notes

The Polygars in the Northern Circars were at first treated as Fendatories but in 1802 a permanent settlement was introduced and these chiefs became and were classed as ordinary Zamindaris no longer holding a political status. The chiefs of Vizianagram and Jeypur bear the title of Malas and those of Tiruvur Pallaveram Bobbili Salur Sripuram Kolanka, Kotham Kalahast Karvetnagar Pithapuram and Venkatagiri, the title of Raja.

The Ganjam Agency

In the Zamindaris of Surada, Chinnakmed, Parthakmed, Peddakmed, Bodagada, Surang, Jorada, Jalandra, Mandana, Padaranga and Kattangah in the western part of the Ganjam District are certain portions of country known as the *Malas* Tracts inhabited chiefly by Khonds and Savarals. These tracts cover an area of 3 500 square miles with a population of 176 000 souls and though held on *Sandhi* by the respective Zamindars who derive more or less revenue therefrom are under the direct jurisdiction of the Collector of Ganjam who is also Agent. The term *Malas* or *Malwa* means highlands and is the name given by the Khonds to these upland regions, one of the districts.

The Jagapatnam Agency

This Agency embraces Jeypur with those portions of the Zamindaris of Madagula or Madgole, Pachapenta, Kurupada and Merang which lie within the hills also the hill *Malas* of Palcondah, those of Coakonda, or Gollonda, and the hill Zamindari of Kappur. These tracts are scheduled districts in the same way as the Ganjam Malas.

List of the Ports of the Madras Presidency

No.	NAMES.	No.	NAMES	No.	NAMES
1	Chief Port Madras	50	Gopalspatam	97	Podabidra
2	Adrampatam	51	Gopalpur	100	Pakala
3	Ammapatam	52	Ippuralem	101	Pamanji
4	Aitakuni	53	Iskapalli	102	Parapanja
5	Aitangurai	54	Itanukkala	103	Parapanangada
6	Aitapuram	55	Imailad une	104	Parapatam
7	Badagara	56	Kanupatti	105	Paunien
8	Bannur	57	Kapat	106	Pentacotta
9	I Alapattam	58	Kasargod	107	Perumudi
10	Hapanapadu	59	Katachcheri	108	Pillamadam
11	Barkur	60	Kattimaradi	109	Point Calymere
12	Byrwah	61	Kavvay	110	Ponani
13	Bekal	62	Kilakarai	111	Ponnopada
14	Bendamurlanka	63	Kodempallem	112	Porto Novo
15	Leypoor	64	Kolam	113	Pudi
16	B mhapatam	65	Korta kol	114	Pud mutak
17	Bodhanipalem	66	Kottapattam	115	Pud angudi (Malabar)
18	Cadlondi	67	Kottapalem	116	Pudiangudi (ditto)
19	Calicut	68	Kottapattam	117	Pudupattam
20	Calangapatam	69	Krishnaji patam	118	Pundi
21	Callayi	70	Krishnapattam	119	Quilandi
22	Cannanore	71	Kulasegarpattam	120	Rampattam
23	Larungada	72	Kundapur	121	Rameswaram
24	Laup	73	Kurkoyi	122	Shirur
25	Chennayapalem	74	Kuttayi	123	Shanapur
26	Chombeyi	75	Madaya	124	Sundrapandipattam
27	Chowghat	76	Malpe	125	Talay
28	Cochin	77	Malpe	126	Tanur
29	Coronada	78	Mandapam	127	Tellicherry
30	Coupatam	79	Mangalore	128	Terupalancu li
31	Conada	80	Manjeshwar	129	Tirumalaival
32	Coringa	81	Marakayapattam	130	Tondi
33	Covelog	82	Mazhapattam	131	Toppo ni
34	Cuddalore (South Arcot)	83	Merkanam	132	Tranquebar
35	Cuddalore (Malabar)	84	Molankadava	133	Trinkodi
36	Cumbia	85	Morotia	134	Tummalapenta
37	Damodirapattam	86	Mottupali	135	Tuphi
38	Darnipattam	87	Mud apattam	136	Tuticorin
39	Devipattam	88	Mulki	137	Uchil
40	Dugarsurupattam	89	Muttungal	138	Udavar
41	Elatur	90	Muttupettai (Tanjore)	139	Udipi
42	Emmanangundu	91	Muttupettai (Madura)	140	Uppada
43	Ennore	92	Nagayalunka	141	Vappur
44	Ermal	93	Nagore	142	Valangudi
45	Ervadi	94	Nambodai	143	Valanokkam
46	Littolam	95	Narsapur	144	Velai
47	Lakshari	96	Nayakkankotta	145	Vellangode
48	Lanadipattam	97	Neyapatam	146	Vilupattam
49	Ganjam	98	Nizampattam		

The places marked with an asterisk* are ports in which there is no trade at present but which are authorised places for the landing and shipment of goods.

Non British Indian Ports

Tyancore

Ceylon

1	Aleppy	7	Mansoolam	13	Puthoor	1	Cranganore
2	Anjengo	8	Mangalamarattupala	14	Torcond	2	Malappuram
3	Calachel	9	Tall port	15	Pattanam	3	Narvalal
4	Kator	10	Paranur	16	Quilon		
5	Kayankolam	11	Puar				
6	Manakudi						

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Madras Presidency occupies the southern portion of the peninsula of India, with a considerable extension north-eastward along the coast of the Bay of Bengal. It is bounded on the north and north west by the districts of Kanara and Dharwar of the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad or the Nizam's Dominions, and the southern native states of Bastar and Kalahandi of the Central Provinces, on the north-east by the province of Orissa under the

Bengal jurisdiction, on the east and south east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The eastern portion of the Presidency extends from Cape Comorin, in latitude $8^{\circ} 4'$, to the northern extremity of district Ganjam, touching Orissa in latitude $20^{\circ} 18'$, the western portion extends to the coast at the eastern extremity of Mysore native state, in latitude $13^{\circ} 50'$. The greatest length from the extremity of Ganjam to Cape Comorin being about 1,000 miles, and the greatest width, measured from the coast at the eastern extremity of Mysore to Madras, about 390 miles. The total extent of sea coast is about 1,700 miles, without, however, any single really good harbour. Exclusive of the native states, the area of the Presidency is estimated at 138,318 square miles, including these states it may be taken at 148,063 square miles.

The districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna, are now known as the Northern Districts or the Northern Circars. Prior to 1859-60 these Circars consisted of five districts, but in that year the three districts of Rajamundry, Masulipatam and Guntoor were divided to form the present Godavari and Kistna districts. Under the Nizam's government the divisions of these two last named districts were as follow — Guntoor, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry and Chiccoole.

The districts of Nellore, Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot, are called the East Central Districts. In 1859-60 Madras town and Chingleput were amalgamated into a single district, but in 1870 this amalgamated district was again divided as before, leaving the administration of the Madras town district in the hands of the Sea Customs Collector.

North Arcot, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah are called the Ceded Districts, Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris the West Central Districts, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely, the Southern Districts, and South Canara and Malabar, the West Coast Districts.

Topography, &c.

The principal features which give character to the portion of India embraced within the Presidency of Madras, are the two mountain ranges which run through it on the east and on the west, the Eastern and the Western Ghats. The former range runs for some distance almost parallel with the eastern coast, the latter with the western. Starting from the north, the Eastern Ghats running with the coast to about 50 miles north of Madras, sweep to the south west and eventually unite, in the vicinity of the Nilgiris, with the Western Ghats which extend to Cape Comorin on the one side and to the north western extremity of the Presidency on the other. These two great ranges may be said to form, — one on the south west, the other on the south-east, — the buttresses or walls of the triangular table-land included between them, commonly called the Deccan. Though this table land rises considerably towards the south, it has a general slope of surface to the east and south east as indicated by the large streams flowing in that direction and emptying themselves into the Bay of Bengal. The lowland lying between the base of the Western Ghats, and the sea, is of less breadth than that lying in the like situation with respect to the Eastern Ghats, being in some places not more than 25 and nowhere more than 50 miles in breadth. Compared with the Western Ghats, the Eastern south of the Godavari river, are of trifling elevation, the mean height of the chain being about 1,500 feet, but attaining a higher elevation as the range approaches southward, near Madras and the junction with the other range in the vicinity of the Nilgiris. North of the Godavari river the Eastern Ghats rise to an elevation of upwards of 5,000 feet the highest points being Gullikonda 5,316 feet and Gullu Parvatam 1,988 feet. The Western Ghats on the other hand rise to over 6,000 feet and at the

Nilgiris culminate to 8760 feet. The Palni hills to the south of the Nilgiris attain a height of from 6,500 to 7,100 feet, they are about 80 miles distant from Trichinopoly, and 40 from Madura, and have been recently proposed as a site for a Sanitarium. The Shervaroy hills on the east of the Nilgiris approach to within five miles of Salem and attain a height of 5,600 feet. Owing to the superior height of the western range, and its vicinity to the coast, all the head waters of the great rivers of the Presidency originate there, and traverse the Eastern Ghats on their way to the sea.

The principal rivers are the Godavari, the Krishna or Kistna, in their lower courses, the Penner, Paler and the Cauvery. Numerous feeders, the chief of which is the Tunga badhra, from the Western Ghats and the plateau of the Deccan discharge themselves into the Kistna and Penner. The rivers of the western and southern coasts are numerous, but necessarily short in their courses and unimportant, as are also those in the extreme north eastern districts of the Presidency.

The coast on the west called *Malabar*, from the north western extremity to Mangalore, is in general bold and rocky, from Mangalore to Cape Comorin it is considerably lower and either muddy or sandy, having several shallow inlets termed 'Backwaters' extending in some cases a considerable distance (a couple of hundred miles) inland parallel with the coast, more or less navigable, and receiving the drainage of the streams coming from the Western Ghats. Cochin is situated on the principal of these openings. Cape Comorin itself is low and sandy, but a few miles inland, and to the north of the extreme point, the southern summits of the ghats rise in lofty and majestic peaks known as the Palni hills. To the north east of Cape Comorin, the coast, for 166 miles, is low, rocky and much beset by reefs and is little frequented, as navigation northwards into the Bay of Bengal, is obstructed and rendered impracticable for vessels by a sandbank extending from the main land of India to Ceylon called Adam's bridge which has only two navigable channels, not however deep enough for the passage of large craft. The sea here, called the gulf of Manar, has on the coast to the north west the harbour of Tuticorin. From Adam's bridge to Point Calymere, on the north of Palk's straits the shore has no bold features. From Point Calymere the *Coromandel Coast* commences, and holds a direction due north across the estuaries of the Cauvery, which enclose a delta having a base of 82 miles towards the sea, where are the ports of Negapatam and Tranquebar, the Coromandel Coast continues to hold a northerly direction for 297 miles further to Gondegam, where the river Musi is considered to bound it to the northward and retains the same character of slight elevation and general sandy formation, with shallow water along shore. Blackwood harbour is the only shelter throughout this distance for large ships, at all the other ports along this coast ships must be anchored in the open sea. From Gondegam the shore is termed the *Golconda Coast*, holding a direction north-east for 270 miles to the southern point of district Vizagapatam and passing the estuaries of the Kistna and Godavari. Here the coast is so low that it is often inundated. Masulipatam, Cocanada and Coringa are the most important maritime places on this coast, which terminates in Latitude 17° 15'. The Orissa coast commences at this point, here the coast becomes bold and rocky, and retains this character for about 230 miles to the north eastern extremity of the Presidency. The eastern coast has a few extensive lakes which require notice. To the north of Madras is Lake Pulicat an extensive salt water lagoon, about 33 miles in length from north to south by 21 in breadth, it contains several islands and communicates with the sea by very narrow channels. Lake Coltur in the Kistna district between the rivers Kistna and Godavari formed by the overflow of those rivers and having a length of 17 miles and a breadth of 14. Lake Chilka in

the western From the end of October to May, a sky clear and nearly cloudless is the rule, September and October are pretty irregular in the quantity of rain they bring In the upper ranges of the Annamallie hills, which attain an elevation equal to that of the Nilgiris in general, the temperature is much the same as in Ootacamund The rains here for six months of the year are very heavy, and it is doubtful whether the climate during these six months is at all suitable for the residence of Europeans The climate is greatly influenced by the monsoons,—periodical winds produced by the unequal heating of the continent during certain seasons of the year,—the regular alternation of which is most remarkable, the transition from one to the other being usually marked by great atmospheric disturbance

Ootacamund is the sanitarium of the Presidency on the Nilgiris, but another has been formed on the Palnis Other stations on the Nilgiris are Attara Malle, 4,500 feet, Dodabettu, 8,640 feet, Jakunari, about 5,000 feet, Coonoor, 5,760 feet, and Kotagiri, 6,100 feet The state of Soondoor contains a very important hill sanitarium for Europeans in the plateau of Ramandroog, which has been chiefly utilised as a convalescent depôt for the troops serving in the Ceded Districts It is distant from Bellary thirty eight miles and from Secundrabad 270 miles, and stands 1,825 feet above Bellary, and 1,200 feet above the surrounding plains The length of the plateau from north to south is a mile and a half, with a varying breadth of from half to three quarters of a mile

Staples and Manufactures

The chief staples of the Presidency are rice, maize, wheat, millet, ragi and the pulses amongst food grains, oil-seeds, indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane, chillies, pepper, yams, plantains and betel leaf amongst garden crops, and as a special crop, cotton has a large cultivation The trees most grown for their fruits are cocoanut, arecanut, jack, tamarind and mango Cocoanut palms flourish most luxuriantly on the banks of the estuaries and brack waters of the western districts of Malabar and Canara The most valuable product of the Presidency is ship timber, abounding in the forests of Malabar, Canara and Travancore, as well as in the forests of the Eastern Ghats, principally *Teak* Sandalwood, supplied to the Chinese market, is also obtained from the forests of Malabar and Coorg Coffee has been very extensively cultivated and is now an important crop The principal coffee tracts of southern India lie along the western coast, and coffee estates extend in nearly an unbroken line along the summits and slopes of the Western Ghats, from the northern limits of Mysore down to Cape Comorin, in the Nilgiris, the Shervaroy and Palni hills and in several districts of the Presidency Tea cultivation has not the same interest in southern India as coffee cultivation, and there are few plantations except on the Nilgiris Tobacco is grown more or less throughout the Presidency, with the exception of Malabar and the hill ranges, but the chief localities of production are the alluvial lands of the Godavari district, where is grown the well known Lunka tobacco (so named from the Lunkas or river islands on which it is cultivated), and the Coimbatore and Madura districts Chincona is also grown on the Nilgiris, and there are now six plantations for the supply of this febrifuge

The mineral wealth of the Presidency is considerable Gold is known to exist in the Wynad and Nilgiris, and the attention of capitalists has been lately drawn to these auriferous tracts Iron ore occurs in several parts in abundance, and extensive foundries have been established in Belpore and South Arcot Manganese exists in Mysore, the Nilgiris and Bellary Antimony and silver, copper and lead ore in the districts of

Madura, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nellore, also in Mysore *Diamonds of moderate value and garnets in abundance are met with in the Cuddapah, Kurnool, Godavari and Viza gapatam districts, and coal is found on the banks of the Godavari near Chinnore.

The usual manufactures are sugar, indigo, pottery, carpets, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, cheroots, working in metals filagree and basket work, and the weaving of silk and cotton cloths and coarse woollens

The Pearl and Shank or Conch shell fisheries, carried on entirely under Government management, are at present in charge of the Master Attendant of Tuticorin The gross receipts from these fisheries in 1877-78, were Rs 31,267, the expenses were Rs 8,363, leaving a net profit of Rs 22,904

Form of Administration

The administration of the Madras Presidency is vested in a Governor with a Council of three Members For administrative purposes the Presidency is divided into twenty-one Districts, each of which is placed under the charge of a Collector and Magistrate, all being subject to the direct control of a Board of Revenue composed of three Members In the district of the Nilgiris the principal administrative officer is termed the Commissioner of the Nilgiris Each district is again sub-divided into *Taluks*,* the general superintendence of which is distributed among the Assistants to the Collector, a special local revenue and magisterial head, called a *Tahsildar*, being in charge of each Taluk, and in larger Taluks the Tahsildar being aided by one or more Deputy Tahsildars and Sub Magistrates The administration of civil and criminal justice is under the superintendence of a High Court, assisted by District Judges and Subordinate Judges, the latter are usually natives

Census

The first Census of the Presidency was taken in 1822, when the population was returned at 13,476,923 Fourteen years after, or in 1836-37, a second census was taken, when the numbers returned were 13,967,395, showing an increase of only 490,472 The first of the quinquennial enumerations was taken in 1851-52, when the population was found to have risen to 22,031,697, or an increase of 58 per cent. in 15 years. Other quinquennial enumerations in succession showed the numbers as given in the margin. The last census taken was on the 15th November 1871, the resulting figures showed the population to be 31,281,177, being a gross increase of 4,742,125 over the figures of 1866-67, giving an average density of 2.6 persons to the square mile for the whole presidency The sexes are almost equally divided, the proportion being ninety nine females to every one hundred males

Years	1851-52	22,031,697
	1856-57	22,557,855
	1861-62	24,696,509
	1866-67	26,539,052

* The far famed Golconda is a fortress seven miles to the north west of Hyderabad the capital of the Nizam's dominions is proverbially famous for its diamonds yet it has obtained this name scarcely for the diamonds which are cut and polished at Golconda are usually brought thither for that purpose from a district close to the southern frontier of the Nizam's country and about sixteen miles south west of Ellore in the Ganjam district. But there are other places in the same locality where diamonds are or have been found the names of these places are Mallavel Alkur Parthe padu Pratal Wastap e and Kenda e ti hall The hills here are a continuation of the sandstone range which extends east from Baranapali Kodupili and Malavel in all of which localities the matrix of the diamond is a conglomerate sandstone. From this locality the world has supplied for centuries with diamonds of the purest water. The diamond weighing in is cut size 1341 carats the Kid Moor or Mountain of Light and others were found here and there is fair reason to suppose that the wealth of the Pratal region has not been exhausted and that the advances of modern machinery directed by men of science may bring to light other gems that have not been discovered by rude and unaided processes of search.

Mysore.
(Native State under British Management.)

8 DISTRICTS	Lat N Long. E. of District Capital	He ght in feet	BANGALORE.			KOLAR.			TUMKUR.			MYSORE.			HASSAN.			SIRSI GGA.			KADUR.			CHITALEEROO.		
			Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.	Chief Towns with Populat on.		
District	12° 55'	77 40	3 131	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800		
Area in Square Miles	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498	3 498		
Number of Villages	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354		
Population	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775		
Per Sq. Mile	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354		
Land Revenue	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775	3 77 775		
Average Rainfall in Inches	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39		
Classical	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39		
Population	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39		
Christians	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613	17 613		
Hindus	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693	75 693		
Mahomedans	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485	35 485		
Jains	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568		
Fuddhist and Jains	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568		
Total	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354	88 354		

See pages 9 and 10 for the Grand Totals of the several items for the whole state.

LANGUAGES — Kannara Telugu Tam and Hindustani.

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c.

The Province or State of Mysore occupies a position physically well defined in the south of India. It is a table land situated in the angle where the Eastern and the Western Ghat ranges converge into the group of the Nilgiri Hills, and lying between $11^{\circ} 38'$ and $15^{\circ} 2'$ North Latitude, and $74^{\circ} 43'$ and $78^{\circ} 37'$ East Longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is about 290 miles, and extreme length from north to south about 230 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary, on the south and east by the districts of Malabar, Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot of the Madras Presidency, and on the west by the small province of Coorg, the South Canara Collectorate of the Madras Presidency and the North Canara district of the Bombay Presidency. On the west the frontier of the state approaches at one part to within ten miles of the sea, but in general preserves a distance of from thirty to fifty miles from the coast; on the east the nearest point is not less than 120 miles. The southern extremity is about 250 miles from Cape Comorin. The area of the province from the latest information, is estimated at 27 081 square miles, and this estimate will continue to be accepted for statistical purposes, until a more accurate computation is arrived at by the Topographical surveys now being carried on in the province.

Topography, &c.

That portion of the Mysore province which is above the ghats is often called the table land, but this denomination does not accurately represent the character of the country, which is everywhere undulating and almost entirely free from the level tracts which characterise the greater part of Upper India. One striking physical feature of Mysore, consists in the huge piles of rocks known as *Drugs*, rising abruptly in many parts to 1,500 feet above the plateau, some solitary, others clustered, and which are everywhere visible, most of them have been fortified from time immemorial, rendering them well nigh impregnable strong holds with the advantage of an unfailing supply of water at the summit. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier on the east, separating Mysore from the British provinces in the Carnatic. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is steep, while in others it is an easy gradient. The country rises gradually from these ghats towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau, and about 3 062 feet above sea level. On the north west, beyond the Chitaldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the Tungabadhra river, near the village of Hanhar, the altitude of which above the sea is only about 1,800 feet. To the south west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is a more marked descent, abruptly terminated by the western range of ghats, comprising in this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg hills, and further north the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges, known as the *'Malnad'* or hill country, the chief peaks of which are loftier than those of the eastern hills. The loftiest elevations in Mysore, on the east, are Sivaganga, about 30 miles from Bangalore, reaching a height of 4 559 feet above the sea level, and Nundydroog, thirty six miles from Bangalore, 4 870 feet above sea level, from whence the river Penner takes its rise, and the peaks of the Bellakalrangam hills in the Ashtagram division, varying in elevation from four to five thousand feet. These hills are clothed with rank vegetation, and uninhabited save by a rude tribe known as Soligars, on the west, Kuduremukha in the Nagar division, 6,215 feet, is one of the highest peaks in Mysore and a remarkable landmark visible from the sea, as well as from above and below the Ghats, and, the Baba

Budan mountains in the Nagar division, named from a Mahomedan saint, whose tomb is on one of the peaks at an elevation of 6,714 feet, the highest point on this range being Mulainagiri 6,317 feet. These hills are inhabited and contain several coffee plantations, some of which are probably the oldest in Mysore.

The principal rivers in Mysore are the *Tunga* and the *Bhadra* rising in the north west of the province, uniting they form the *Tungabhadra* which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the *Krishna* below Kurnool, its banks are too high for irrigation purposes. The *Cauvery*, rising in Coorg, passes through the province in a south-easterly direction, receiving the *Hemavati*, the *Sokapavani*, the *Shamsha* and the *Arkarati* from the north, and the *Lakshmantirtha* and the *Kapini* from the south, the *Cruvery* and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks their courses through the province being marked by a green fringe of cultivation. The *Vedavati* rising near the Baba Budan hills, flowing due north and joining the *Tungabhadra* the *Penner* the *Paler* and *Punnair* which rise in the eastern part of the province. The waters of these rivers are detained and converted into chains of tanks, but they become large rivers before reaching the sea. Owing to their rocky or shallow beds none of the above rivers are navigable, and most are fordable during the dry months. There are no natural lakes in Mysore, but there are nearly 35,000 artificial reservoirs or tanks, some of which are of considerable magnitude. The largest is the Sulikere tank in the Shimoga district, 40 miles in circumference.

The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the western mountains they abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are good roads throughout the province, and a branch of the Madras Railway 84½ miles long reaches Bangalore, the extension to Mysore, from Bangalore called the 'Mysore State Railway' is now in course of completion.

Climate

The climate of Mysore is sensibly affected by its considerable elevation above the sea. It is temperate but not so healthy as might be expected, owing to the prevalence of fever in many localities. The year may be divided into three seasons the hot, the rainy and the cold. In the hot season the thermometer ranges from 69° to 90° in the shade, and in the cold season from 50° to 77°. The nights are seldom hot the mornings and evenings are always cool if not cold and the air is very elastic. The cold season is generally free from rain and lasts till the end of February. The rain in April and May is generally very heavy, often filling the tanks in a few hours. The province is favored by two monsoons, the south west and the north east, the former commencing at the beginning of June and closing about the end of August. The north east monsoon sets in at the beginning of October and generally ceases about the middle of November. The rain is more continuous than heavy throughout the greater part of the country, but in the tracts verging upon the Western Ghats it is unintermitting and puts a stop to all traffic. The annual rainfall of these regions is nearly five times that of the rest of the country, the quantity diminishing rapidly as the distance from the Ghats increases. The close of the rainy season in November is marked by dense fogs which prevail all over the country during December and January. Electric storms are common and excessively violent.

Staples and Manufactures

The crops chiefly grown in Mysore are rice ragi millets gram, wheat, sugar-cane, oilseeds, cotton opium betel, cocoanut and tobacco. Coffee is extensively cultivated and

the cultivation of this berry now takes rank as one of the most important industries of the country. Lac, gums, pepper and resin are also produced, and sandalwood grows spontaneously throughout the province. Many of the fruits and vegetables of Europe are also successfully cultivated.

The trade of the country being difficult to develop, owing to its landlocked position, the mountain barriers which separate it from the surrounding countries on three sides, and the want of navigable rivers, the manufactures are on a small scale and mostly carried on to supply native consumption. Gold dust is found, but there is no metal except iron in any degree of abundance. Garnets are frequently to be met with and kankar, or calcareous concrete for road making, exists in considerable quantities between Bangalore and Seringapatam. Common salt and carbonate of soda impregnate the soil in many places, and are extracted for domestic or manufacturing purposes.

Form of Administration

In 1831-32 in consequence of the misgovernment of the then ruling prince, the Government of India assumed the direct administration of the affairs of Mysore, and first appointed two Joint Commissioners in whose hands the Government of the province was vested. In 1834 a single officer was nominated as sole Commissioner in suppression of the Joint Commissioners, and to whom, in 1843, were also delegated the duties of Resident, that office as a separate post being abolished. In 1862 the administration was re-organised on the model of the Punjab system, and a great number of reforms were instituted, all tending towards the introduction of the regulation system. The province was divided into three divisions and eight districts, each division being placed under a Superintendent and each district under a Deputy Superintendent, aided by Assistant Superintendents for the several *Taluk*s into which the districts were sub-divided, and corresponding with *Tahsils* in northern India, the average area of each *Taluk* being about 333 square miles. These *Taluk*s were again sub-divided into *Hoblis*, each of which was placed under the revenue charge of a native officer styled *Shekdar*, they number 500. In 1869 the title of Commissioner was changed into that of Chief Commissioner, by whom the Government of the province is now administered, and in 1873, the designations of Superintendent, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents were changed into those of Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, respectively. Judicial Assistants were also appointed to each district for the disposal of civil suits.

Census

The first general census of Mysore was taken in 1840-41 and the next in 1851-52, since which periods annual returns were made up until a general census of the province was again taken in November 1871, which last is regarded as fairly reliable, according to it the total population of the province was 5,055,412 souls, 2,535,924 being males, and 2,519,488 females. Of the total population the agricultural classes are in the proportion of one fourth, the non agricultural three fourths.

No.	TALUKS.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Per square mile	Revenue	Ra- shali	Chief Towns	Popu- lation	Lat N	Long E	He- ght.	Language
		Sq. Ms.			Rs.					to nearest minute	Feet	
1	Mercara	263	32,132	122	About 200,000.	123 Inches	Mercara	8,146	12 25	75 47	3,809	Coorg, Canara, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani
2	Padanalknad	472	32,350	69			Fraserpet	1,837	12 28	76 2	3,200	
3	Yedenalknad	313	31,104	99			Yendrapet	3,413	12 13	75 51	3,400	
4	Aggatnad	504	27,735	55			Somwarpet	1,309	12 37	75 55		
5	Nanjara patna	331	26,159	79			Apoklu	1,089	12 19	75 45		
6	Yelsavirame	113	18,229	164			Hudkeri	74	12 6	76 2		
	Total	2,000*	63,312	84			Sanvarante	663	12 44	75 57		

* Note.—The following are the areas of the several Taluks as furnished by the Superintendent of the Coorg Revenue Survey: Mercara 263 square miles, Padanalknad 367 square miles, Yedenalknad 301 square miles, Aggatnad 403 square miles, Nanjarapatna 351 square miles, Yelsavirame 91 square miles.

In the Census Report and subsequent official documents, the area has been assumed as 2,000 square miles, on what grounds is not known. Lieutenant Connor's Survey of 1817 gave an area for Coorg at that time of 2,655 square miles, or 1,355 above the Clats and 350 below, but the latter districts on the conquest of the country in 1824 were annexed to South Canara or the Tulu country.

Other Principal Places with Population

Mercara	Yedenalknad	Nanjara patna
Karanagere 1,537	Ammali 2,417	Habbale 874
Kattigero 1,115	Arinara 273	Mulvasoge 1,832
Blade 1,719	Channayankote 2,229	Sanganra 1,473
	Karumad 1,63	Tanara 1,082
	Kesmatul 2,50	
Padanalknad	Aggatnad	Yelsavirame
Phamandal 1,233		
Kolake 1,64		
Kumbala 1,128		
Delaba 1,256		
Yekapadi 1,324		
	Badage 2,236	Kodpet 2,315

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

What Wales is to England, Coorg is to Mysore in miniature and though governed by the same Chief Commissioner the province is British territory and forms no part of Mysore. Coorg occupies the summits and eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, within the degrees of North Latitude $11^{\circ} 55'$ and $12^{\circ} 50'$, and East Longitude $75^{\circ} 25'$ and $76^{\circ} 14'$ and has an area, of 2,000* square miles, its greatest length from north to south being sixty, and from west to east forty miles. Coorg is bounded on the north by the Netravati, Kumaradhari and Hemavati rivers which separate it from the southern taluks of South Canara and the Manjarabad taluk of the Mysore district, on the south the province is bounded by the Brahmagiri mountains which divide it from the Wainad taluk of the Malabar district, on the west, by the South Canara and Malabar districts of Madras and on the east by the Mysore and Hassan districts of the province of Mysore, the river Cauvery marking for some distance a portion of the eastern boundary. A narrow arm about twelve miles long by about six wide, projects northwards into Mysore on the north east. The greater part of the western frontier is from twenty to thirty miles from the sea. The name Coorg has been anglicised from the native names 'Kudagu' or 'Kodumale' signifying 'mountainous country' or 'steep mountains'.

In physical features the province of Coorg differs greatly from most of the surrounding districts, owing to the mountainous and wooded character of the country. It is a constant succession of steep ridges and deep ravines, the whole clothed with forest more or less dense, very dense on the eastward towards Mysore, where it is almost wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward the forests decrease, leaving Kiggatnad comparatively open, and Yelsavirshime a champaign tract. The Western Ghats running north and south with an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, divide the territory into two unequal portions. On the southern limits the Brahmagiri or Marenad range of hills, running in a direction from east to west, constitutes a formidable natural barrier between Coorg and Wainad, a subdivision of the Malabar district, with a general elevation of 4,500 feet the highest peaks being Davasi betta, Hanuman betta, Kadanga male and Peru male. The table-land upon which Mercara or Madakere is situated, has an average altitude of 3,500 feet and is crossed in all directions by minor hills and ridges, being bounded on the west by the Ghats, which culminate near the Bisilu Pass in the Pushpagiri hill, 5,626 feet above sea level, the summit of which commands an extensive prospect over Coorg Canara and Mysore. Other detached hills and ridges, though numerous, are not deserving of any particular notice. Some few detached ranges are situated along the eastern boundary, not however remarkable for either elevation or extent, amongst them the peaks of Siddesvar and Maukal betta are the most prominent, the former guards the pass that gives entrance to Coorg. Near Mercara the hills are closer together and more abrupt, and the ravines deeper and more wild. Towards Fraserpet the country assumes the champaign character of the Mysore plateau, with scattered solitary hills. South of Mercara the country is open with beautiful grassy downs. The general declivity is to the north east and east, as indicated by the Cauvery and its tributaries flowing in that direction and receiving the drainage of nearly four fifths of the country.

None of the rivers of Coorg are considerable as to breadth or depth, and the inequalities of the country through which they shape their course, render them unfit for navigation or for use in irrigation. The principal rivers rising in Coorg, are the Cauvery, Lakshmantirth, Surnavati, Hemavata, Barapole and Nupkal. The Barapole is navigable from the sea to within sixteen miles off the foot of the Ghats. The Cauvery rises in the Brahmagiri range, at a place called Tale Kaveri, where there are temples of great repute among the Hindus, which are yearly resorted to by thousands of pilgrims from the adjoining countries, the river being considered the holiest in India, the Ganges not excepted. Near Fraserpet this river during the monsoons rises to a height of from twenty to thirty feet. All the mountain streams form cascades of great beauty in their courses through the hills, especially the Jessy fall near Mercara.

The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. The rainfall during the last thirteen years, has averaged 123 inches in the year. Of late years the denudation of forests and the natural decay of the bamboo have had the effect of rendering the rainfall less regular and heavy. In May, the hottest month the thermometer has never been known to exceed 86°, and the mean temperature in that month is 70°. In September, which is the coldest month, the mean temperature is 64°, the average temperature throughout the year is 66½°. The hot season commences in February and continues till the close of May, succeeded by the rainy season, when the south west monsoon sets in and prevails from June to September. The climate, in spite of its excessive humidity, is on the whole salubrious, except in the valleys where fever greatly prevails, it is a remarkable fact, however, that it appears to be decidedly inimical to the cure of cuts, wounds and sores, which are often totally unmanageable without change of air.

Rice is the chief staple of Coorg. The cultivation of cardamoms is next in importance to that of rice. Coffee and sugar cane are extensively produced, and tea, chinchona, cotton and tobacco are also grown to a small extent. English fruits and vegetables are satisfactorily grown, and the Coorg oranges are celebrated. The cardamom is indigenous to certain forests in Coorg called *males*, situated on the line of the ghats at an elevation of from 2,500 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The cultivation of this plant is to a great number of Coorgs next in importance to that of rice, and the possession of a fine cardamom jungle is regarded as a mark of wealth. The gardens come into bearing in October and September of the fourth year, and continue to give good crops for seven years, when they begin to decline. The plant can be easily grown from seed, and a garden of 500 square yards will on an average yield 13 lbs weight of good cardamoms. Coffee is also a staple commodity of Coorg, and to it the province owes much of its prosperity. The plant is propagated by cuttings, but is usually grown from seed, which is put down in March or April, the maiden crop being given generally in the third year, an acre of land yields on an average six to eight cwt of coffee, and an estate in good order should give a return of 50 per cent on the outlay. There are no mines in Coorg and the whole of the metal in use is imported. Manufacturing industry has made little or no progress amongst the population, and almost every article in use in the country has in consequence to be imported.

At present Coorg is administered by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, residing at Bangalore, who is in direct subordination to the Government of India. The Superintendent of Coorg, an officer of the Mysore Commission, is the chief local authority, exercising civil, criminal and revenue powers within its limits, under subordination to the Chief Commissioner. For administrative purposes the province is divided into six *taluks*, each in charge of a Sub Magistrate, called a *Subhedar*. The taluks are again sub-divided into twenty four *nads* containing on an average about 67 square miles each. In north Coorg the nads, or as they are called *Hoblis*, are much smaller and more thickly populated. Each Nad or Hobli is in charge of a *Parpatigar*, vested with subordinate magisterial powers. Coorg is a non regulation province.

The only assemblages of dwellings which can with any propriety be denominated towns, are Mercara the capital and a military station, the native portion of the town being known as Mahadevapet, Frasepet, the monsoon head quarters of the Superintendent, and a town of small extent, situated on the eastern frontier and at the foot of the hills on which Mercara stands, Virajendrapet and Somwarpet. The dwellings of the Coorgs in the country generally are isolated, and it is only here and there that the eye can detect the thatched houses of the inhabitants betrayed by solitary wreaths of smoke.

A previous computation showed the population to be 113,689, the last census taken in November 1871, gave the number of inhabitants at 168,312, showing an increase of about 48 per cent., the males numbering 94,454, the females 73,858.

The Bombay Government.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Governor of Bombay, 1877-78.

PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS					AREA.
					Square Miles.
<i>British Possessions directly Administered—</i>					
Northern Division	.	...	.		15,553
Central Division	.	.	..		38,563
Southern Division			...		22,846
Sind Division	.	.	..		48,876
Aden			.		11
TOTAL				..	125,849
<i>Tributary States—</i>					
Gujarat	..	..	..	...	42,079
Konkan	..	.	..	..	..
Deccan	.	.	...	...	3,288
Western Karnatic	...	...	...	...	2,594
Sind	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL				..	47,961
<i>Non-Tributary States—</i>					
Gujarat	...	..	...	...	4,476
Konkan	.	...	...	...	1,763
Deccan	..	.	...	...	7,791
Western Karnatic	...	.	...	...	210
Sind	...	...	..	...	6,109
TOTAL				.	20,349
GRAND TOTAL				..	194,159

The Bombay Presidency

NORTHTRV DIVISION

[illegible]

Langwaster—Marath Gujaral Hindustani and English

The Bombay Presidency,—Continued

Military Divisions, Districts and Stations

No.	STATIONS	Time in minutes	Lat. $\frac{N}{S}$	Long. $\frac{E}{W}$	Height in feet	Dist. in miles	No.	STATIONS	Time in minutes	Lat. $\frac{N}{S}$	Long. $\frac{E}{W}$	Height in feet
1	Poonah (Head Quarters)	25° 30'	72° 50'	1000	Belgaum	7	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	31°	15° 45'	74 34	566	
2	Almoredar	24	19 6	71 42	2100	Belgaum	2	Almoredar	24	15 27	75 5	56
3	Wadgaon	25	23 23	72 34	1500	Belgaum	3	Wadgaon	25	16 12	75 53	
4	Belgaum	26	29 28	73 58	540	Belgaum	4	Belgaum	26	16 40	74 16	
5	Pune (Head Quarters)	28	17 74	1	4350	Bombay	5	Pune (Head Quarters)	28	18 57	2 57	74 46
6	Kolaba	29	42 24	2	1000	Bombay	6	Kolaba	29	18 54	72 34	718
7	Shirur	30	59 74	23	330	Bombay	7	Shirur	30	19 57	73 37	7950
8	Shirur	31	40 73	27	360	Bombay	8	Shirur	31	19 11	72 2	114
9	Shirur	32	53 74	47		Bombay	9	Shirur	32	18 13	73 11	
10	Almoredar (Head Quarters)	33	13 22	37	161	Bombay	10	Almoredar (Head Quarters)	33	14 33	67 4	233
11	Almoredar	34	14 13	14	185	Bombay	11	Almoredar	34	14 49	67 5	
12	Datta	35	14 13	14	474	Bombay	12	Datta	35	14 49	67 5	
13	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	36	15 59	40		Bombay	13	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	36	15 59	68 42	166 34
14	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	37	16 20	31	469	Bombay	14	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	37	16 20	68 42	9 7
15	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	38	16 20	31	160	Bombay	15	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	38	16 20	68 42	140
16	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	39	16 20	31		Bombay	16	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	39	16 20	68 42	
17	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	40	16 20	31		Bombay	17	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	40	16 20	68 42	
18	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	41	16 20	31		Bombay	18	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	41	16 20	68 42	
19	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	42	16 20	31		Bombay	19	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	42	16 20	68 42	
20	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	43	16 20	31		Bombay	20	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	43	16 20	68 42	
21	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	44	16 20	31		Bombay	21	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	44	16 20	68 42	
22	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	45	16 20	31		Bombay	22	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	45	16 20	68 42	
23	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	46	16 20	31		Bombay	23	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	46	16 20	68 42	
24	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	47	16 20	31		Bombay	24	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	47	16 20	68 42	
25	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	48	16 20	31		Bombay	25	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	48	16 20	68 42	
26	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	49	16 20	31		Bombay	26	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	49	16 20	68 42	
27	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	50	16 20	31		Bombay	27	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	50	16 20	68 42	
28	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	51	16 20	31		Bombay	28	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	51	16 20	68 42	
29	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	52	16 20	31		Bombay	29	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	52	16 20	68 42	
30	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	53	16 20	31		Bombay	30	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	53	16 20	68 42	
31	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	54	16 20	31		Bombay	31	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	54	16 20	68 42	
32	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	55	16 20	31		Bombay	32	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	55	16 20	68 42	
33	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	56	16 20	31		Bombay	33	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	56	16 20	68 42	
34	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	57	16 20	31		Bombay	34	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	57	16 20	68 42	
35	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	58	16 20	31		Bombay	35	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	58	16 20	68 42	
36	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	59	16 20	31		Bombay	36	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	59	16 20	68 42	
37	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	60	16 20	31		Bombay	37	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	60	16 20	68 42	
38	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	61	16 20	31		Bombay	38	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	61	16 20	68 42	
39	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	62	16 20	31		Bombay	39	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	62	16 20	68 42	
40	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	63	16 20	31		Bombay	40	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	63	16 20	68 42	
41	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	64	16 20	31		Bombay	41	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	64	16 20	68 42	
42	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	65	16 20	31		Bombay	42	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	65	16 20	68 42	
43	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	66	16 20	31		Bombay	43	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	66	16 20	68 42	
44	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	67	16 20	31		Bombay	44	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	67	16 20	68 42	
45	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	68	16 20	31		Bombay	45	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	68	16 20	68 42	
46	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	69	16 20	31		Bombay	46	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	69	16 20	68 42	
47	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	70	16 20	31		Bombay	47	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	70	16 20	68 42	
48	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	71	16 20	31		Bombay	48	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	71	16 20	68 42	
49	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	72	16 20	31		Bombay	49	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	72	16 20	68 42	
50	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	73	16 20	31		Bombay	50	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	73	16 20	68 42	
51	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	74	16 20	31		Bombay	51	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	74	16 20	68 42	
52	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	75	16 20	31		Bombay	52	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	75	16 20	68 42	
53	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	76	16 20	31		Bombay	53	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	76	16 20	68 42	
54	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	77	16 20	31		Bombay	54	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	77	16 20	68 42	
55	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	78	16 20	31		Bombay	55	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	78	16 20	68 42	
56	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	79	16 20	31		Bombay	56	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	79	16 20	68 42	
57	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	80	16 20	31		Bombay	57	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	80	16 20	68 42	
58	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	81	16 20	31		Bombay	58	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	81	16 20	68 42	
59	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	82	16 20	31		Bombay	59	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	82	16 20	68 42	
60	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	83	16 20	31		Bombay	60	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	83	16 20	68 42	
61	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	84	16 20	31		Bombay	61	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	84	16 20	68 42	
62	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	85	16 20	31		Bombay	62	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	85	16 20	68 42	
63	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	86	16 20	31		Bombay	63	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	86	16 20	68 42	
64	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	87	16 20	31		Bombay	64	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	87	16 20	68 42	
65	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	88	16 20	31		Bombay	65	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	88	16 20	68 42	
66	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	89	16 20	31		Bombay	66	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	89	16 20	68 42	
67	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	90	16 20	31		Bombay	67	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	90	16 20	68 42	
68	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	91	16 20	31		Bombay	68	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	91	16 20	68 42	
69	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	92	16 20	31		Bombay	69	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	92	16 20	68 42	
70	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	93	16 20	31		Bombay	70	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	93	16 20	68 42	
71	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	94	16 20	31		Bombay	71	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	94	16 20	68 42	
72	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	95	16 20	31		Bombay	72	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	95	16 20	68 42	
73	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	96	16 20	31		Bombay	73	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	96	16 20	68 42	
74	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	97	16 20	31		Bombay	74	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	97	16 20	68 42	
75	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	98	16 20	31		Bombay	75	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	98	16 20	68 42	
76	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	99	16 20	31		Bombay	76	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	99	16 20	68 42	
77	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	100	16 20	31		Bombay	77	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	100	16 20	68 42	
78	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	101	16 20	31		Bombay	78	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	101	16 20	68 42	
79	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	102	16 20	31		Bombay	79	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	102	16 20	68 42	
80	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	103	16 20	31		Bombay	80	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	103	16 20	68 42	
81	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	104	16 20	31		Bombay	81	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	104	16 20	68 42	
82	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	105	16 20	31		Bombay	82	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	105	16 20	68 42	
83	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	106	16 20	31		Bombay	83	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	106	16 20	68 42	
84	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	107	16 20	31		Bombay	84	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	107	16 20	68 42	
85	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	108	16 20	31		Bombay	85	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	108	16 20	68 42	
86	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	109	16 20	31		Bombay	86	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	109	16 20	68 42	
87	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	110	16 20	31		Bombay	87	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	110	16 20	68 42	
88	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	111	16 20	31		Bombay	88	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	111	16 20	68 42	
89	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	112	16 20	31		Bombay	89	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	112	16 20	68 42	
90	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	113	16 20	31		Bombay	90	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	113	16 20	68 42	
91	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	114	16 20	31		Bombay	91	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	114	16 20	68 42	
92	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	115	16 20	31		Bombay	92	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	115	16 20	68 42	
93	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	116	16 20	31		Bombay	93	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	116	16 20	68 42	
94	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	117	16 20	31		Bombay	94	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	117	16 20	68 42	
95	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	118	16 20	31		Bombay	95	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	118	16 20	68 42	
96	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	119	16 20	31		Bombay	96	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	119	16 20	68 42	
97	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	120	16 20	31		Bombay	97	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	120	16 20	68 42	
98	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	121	16 20	31		Bombay	98	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	121	16 20	68 42	
99	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	122	16 20	31		Bombay	99	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	122	16 20	68 42	
100	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	123	16 20	31		Bombay	100	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	123	16 20	68 42	
101	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	124	16 20	31		Bombay	101	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	124	16 20	68 42	
102	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	125	16 20	31		Bombay	102	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	125	16 20	68 42	
103	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	126	16 20	31		Bombay	103	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	126	16 20	68 42	
104	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	127	16 20	31		Bombay	104	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	127	16 20	68 42	
105	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	128	16 20	31		Bombay	105	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	128	16 20	68 42	
106	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	129	16 20	31		Bombay	106	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	129	16 20	68 42	
107	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	130	16 20	31		Bombay	107	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	130	16 20	68 42	
108	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	131	16 20	31		Bombay	108	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	131	16 20	68 42	
109	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	132	16 20	31		Bombay	109	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	132	16 20	68 42	
110	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	133	16 20	31		Bombay	110	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	133	16 20	68 42	
111	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	134	16 20	31		Bombay	111	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	134	16 20	68 42	
112	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	135	16 20	31		Bombay	112	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	135	16 20	68 42	
113	Belgaum (Head Quarters)	136	16 20</									

List of the Native Tributary and Feudatory States and Chiefships embraced within the Bombay Presidency, under control of the several Political Officers or Agents Subordinate to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay

No	AGENCIES STATES AND CHIEFS	ESTIMATED			Position of Chief	Tribute	FORCES			Total of Capital to nearest minute	Height Agency Head Quarters
		Area.	Population	Revenue			Guns.	Cavalry	Infantry		
North Gujarat States		Sq Ms		Rs		Rs					Feet
1	Baroda	4 500	2 100 000	30 00 000	Ga khwar	1 85 950	30	6 272	10 700	27 18	73 15
2	Cutch capital Bhuj	6 500	500 000	24 00 000	Mal arana		621	172	3 740	23 15	79 49
Palampur Superintendentcy											
1	Pa anpur Popn Tn	17 300	3 150	215 957	4 55 800	D wan	16	294	697	24 12	72 28
2	Radi a p r	13 200	1 150	91 600	90 000	Nawab	2	248	362	23 50	71 38
3	Chadchat		440	8 193	35 000	Thakur					
4	Santa pur										
5	Mo vada					do				24 4	71 25
6	Tharad	9 500	940	5 105	75 000	do		50	30 24	26 7	71 40
7	Sungam	2 500	220	10 04	12 000	do				24 11	71 32
8	Tervada		195	2 338	12 000	Mal k		80	50 24	4 71 47	
9	D odar		440	19 700	25 000	Thakur				24 9	71 47
10	Varahi		370	30 005	40 000	Mal k				23 40	71 26
11	Vav	3 100	370	23 080	30 000	Rana	30		20 24	24 71 33	
12	Bhabhar		80	3 660	3 500	Thakur				24 6	71 38
13	Kankrej		520	37 770	40 000	do					
Mahikanta Agency											
1	Idar & Ahmednagar	6 000	2 500	217 330	6 62 670	Maharaja	27	958	1 000	23 30	73 3

Minor Chiefs of Mahikanta

NAMES			Population	Revenue	Post on of Chief	NAMES			Population	Revenue	Post on of Chief		
NAMES													
Rs.			Rs.			Rs.							
1	Ama yala	10 660	29 000	Thakur	31	Khedbrahma	Thakur	61	Ramas	1 650	1 500	Mian	
2	A asur			do	32	Kuki a	do	62	Rannan	5 330	8 000	Thakur	
3	Bhalusana	8 500	8 000	do	33	Karmaba	do	63	Rupal	3 180	3 200	do	
4	Bil lara			do	34	Ka o	1 400	2 600	64	Ran			do
5	Bakrol			do	35	Kherwara	1 200	3 300	65	Ramaleshwar			do
6	Bolandra	647	500	do	36	L kh	1 100	1 300	66	Sathamba	4 000	6 000	do
7	Baw s	38 480	57 000	do	37	Mandhet			67	Sudasma	5 400	8 000	do
8	Chandarni			do	38	Medhasan			68	Sadra			do
9	Choriwad			do	39	Manoa	11 803	18 000	69	Samlaj			do
10	Dabha	1 600	4 075	Mian	40	Mansa	11 900	23 000	70	San balpur			do
11	Dadhah ya	3 450	3 000	Thakur	41	Madarsa			71	Sabl			do
12	Dandi	1 757	45 000	Rana	42	Ma pur	10 300	12 000	72	Suwar			do
13	Dhanal			Thakur	43	Magodi	2 700	5 000	73	Songarh			do
14	Darwad			do	44	Mohanpur	14 000	28 000	74	Samale hwar			do
15	Desan			do	45	Meghray			75	San hal			do
16	Dabhora			do	46	Mahul			76	Sathayna	5 323	8 050	do
17	Derol	1 700	1 800	do	47	Mal			77	Taranga			do
18	Dedhotra	1 200	2 300	do	48	Mhorpur			78	T nte			do
19	Ghodasar	8 273	22 000	do	49	N rmal			79	Tajpur	2 350	4 500	do
20	Chadgoara			do	50	Ora			80	Undni			do
21	Ganth ol			do	51	Por na			81	Watali			do
22	Ghoradar			do	52	Pethapur	6 900	16 000	82	Valasna	3 880	4 500	do
23	Harol	2 900	2 000	do	53	Pai			83	Vadagam	3 960	10 050	do
24	Hansaleshwar			do	54	Pinnaden	2 800	22 000	84	Varoda	3 880	10 000	do
25	Hapa	1 550	3 000	do	55	Pol	4 920	16 700	85	Vaktapur	2 350	5 000	do
26	Hol	5 500	15 640	do	56	Paveswar			86	Vasna	4 450	7 000	do
27	Hir			do	57	Phalki			87	Gubat	1 250	2 000	do
28	Khadar			do	58	P empur	2 300	2 400	88	T mba	1 150	700	do
29	Ka oara	4 500	20 000	do	59	Radodan							
30	Khadal	2 800	14 000	Mian	60	Raugarh							

No.	AGENCIES STATES AND CHIEFTSHIPS.	ESTABLISHED			POSITION of Chief	Tribute	FORCES			Lat- N	Long- E.	Distance of capital to nearest m. mile	Height ft.	Agency Head Quarters.
		Area	Popula-	Revenue			Coss	Cavalry	Infantry					
5	Revakanta Agency	Sq. Ms.		Rs.		Rs.							Feet.	
1	Rajp. pla. Cap. Nanded	1 574	120,000	8 00 000	Raja		9	200	355	21 49	73 39			Darede.
2	Cho a Udepur	8 21	62,000	3 00 000	Maha Raja		9	50	257	22 5	74 8			
3	Lunawadi	383	72,000	1 20 000	Maharaja		15	43	211	23 9	73 37			
4	Sunth	2094	49,625	90 000	do.	7 000	4	27	111	23 13	73 55			
5	Baria	2094	52,000	1 75 000	Maharaja	12 000	5	25	117	22 41	73 35			
6	Bals nor	219	43,000	1 00 000	Nawab	11 079	4	53	210	22 55	73 24			
7	Kadana	230	12,700	15 000	Thakur									
8	Sanjel	33	2,550	5 000	do.									

Minor States Minor Chiefs of Revakanta Population 88,550

CHIEFTSHIPS OR ESTATE.	Area.	Revenue	POSITION of Chief	CHIEFTSHIPS OR ESTATE.	Area.	Revenue	POSITION of Chief
Sankhara Mevas	Sq. Ms.	Rs.		Panlu Mevas	Sq. Ms.	Rs.	
1 Agar	17	11,500	Thakur	1 Amrapur	8	385	Khanzada.
2 Alwa	5	5,500	do.	2 Bhadarwa	27	10,000	Rana.
3 Bh. lora	9	9,000	do.	3 Chahar	9	10,000	Rawal
4 Bihora	1	800	do.	4 Dhuri	3	8,500	do.
5 Chorangla	16	7,000	do.	5 Dhausa	5	4,000	Thakur
6 Churesar	3	800	do.	6 Gotard	2	600	do.
7 Dudhpur	1	500	do.	7 Hwad	4	1,000	do.
8 Devala	1	1,000	do.	8 Jaur	8	300	do.
9 Garh	120	20,000	Rani	9 Jankha	1	1,000	do.
10 Jalma Kamsoli	5	3,000	Thakur	10 Jandua	4	2,000	do.
11 Mandwa	17	35,000	Rana	11 K. la. Panna	1	250	do.
12 Nal	1	5,000	Thakur	12 Lata Goula	1	200	do.
13 Nangam	3	2,000	do.	13 Mewak	6	2,000	do.
14 Natwari	19	22,000	do.	14 Moka laq nu	1	250	do.
15 Pa. asri	12	5,000	do.	15 Nahara	8	400	do.
16 Rampura	4	3,500	do.	16 Pandu	8	3,000	Khanzada.
17 Rengan	4	5,000	do.	17 Pantabari	6	8,000	Thakur
18 S. ndi. lapura	4	2,600	do.	18 Po. cha	3	3,000	Rana.
19 Uchad	8	9,000	do.	19 Rajpur	1	250	Thakur
20 Virampura	1	700	do.	20 Sankora	11	10,000	Rana.
21 Way na	21	27,000	do.	21 S. hora	16	16,000	do.
22 Yamala	10	4,000	do.	22 Ume a	25	29,000	do.
23 Wano. Mal	1	1,000	do.	23 Waktap r	1	500	Thakur
24 Wasan V. rpur	12	8,000	do.				
25 Wasan Se. ada	5	5,000	do.				
26 Wohora	3	5,000	do.				
27 Wornoli	1	300	do.				
28 Pantlavdi	1	8,000	Khanzada.				

6	Kattywar Agency	22 000	1 284 600	102 22 250										
	1st Class States													
1	Bil. aungar	403 754	25 68 255	Rawal	1 30 000	17	350	1 200	11 45	72 11				167
2	Dhargadra	87 643	400,000	Raj. Sahib	40,670	5	140	160	22 59	71 39				
3	Nawanagar	200 847	15 02 300	M. n	50,312	85	1,050	4 050	22 27	70 7				
4	Junagarh	350 970	18 00 000	Nawab	28 324	8	1 370	3 750	21 51	70 30				
	2nd Class States													
1	Dharol	18,300	1 50 000	Thakur	30 207	7	25	203	21 55	70 12				Rs. 11
2	Gondal	137 217	9 57,356	do.		15	295	659	21 55	70 12				
3	Jafarabad	10,500	42 000	Sidi.		4	30	125	22 52	71 23				
4	Lamir	45 000	3,000 2 4	Thakur	47 178	3	32	84	22 26	71 51				
5	Isl. tana	5 255	3 00 000	do.		2	50	50	22 29	71 50				
6	Motvi	90 616	6 50,000	do.	9 273	11	109	1 050	22 43	70 56				
7	Wankener	28 750	1 25,000	Ra. Sahib	17 122	1	45	70	22 27	70 57				
8	Wadhwan	45,437	3 50,000	Thakur	37 473	3	60	110	22 43	71 43				
9	Rajkot	35 770	1 50,000	do.	18 970	2	25		22 9	70 50				
	3rd Class States													
1	Rantwa	16 0 0	4 40,820	Khan	22,642	4	15	30	21 29	70 7				Rs. 11
2	Li. ra	13 793	1 25,000	Thakur	6 324	4	23	20	21 29	71 44				
3	Lakhtar	20,437	75 000	do.	6,663	3	35	60	21 51	71 50				
4	Porbandar	37 077	4 00 000	Rana.	2 202	6	273	650	21 55	69 34				
5	Sayla	16 5 8	60,000	Thakur	15,000	2	50	40	22 31	71 31				
6	Wali	13 066	1 25 000	do.		2	50	60	21 51	71 55				
7	Jardan	33,795	1 50 000	Chela	204	2	20	40	22 2	71 15				

No	AGENCIES STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS	ESTIMATED			Post on of Chief	Tribute	FORCES			Lat. N	Long E	Healt to nearest minute	Agency Quarters
		Area	Popula	Revenue			Cava	Cavalry	Infantry				
6	Kattywar Agency— (Cont. nued) 4th Class States	Sq Ms		Rs		Rs.							feet
1	Dwarka	Unknown	23 000	23 000	Thakur					22° 14'	69° 1'		Rajkot
2	Datha		140 000	10 00,000	do	50 264				21 17	72 0		
3	Jetpur		17 630	1 00,000	do	7 500	2	13	40	21 46	70 40		
4	Muli		17 456	50 000	do	7 980	2	15	30	21 37	71 40		
5	Bayana		7 747	46 750	do		2	15	40	21 43	71 26		
6	Lathi		10 000	50,000	do		3	15	40	21 9	70 22		
7	Maha		6 320	30 000	do	3 418				21 51	70 47		
8	Virpur												

Minor Chiefs of Kattywar, (5th, 6th, and 7th Classes) or Talukdars holding separate Jurisdictions

CHIEFSHIP OR ESTATE	Revenue	Tribute	CHIEFSHIP OR ESTATE	Revenue	Tribute	CHIEFSHIP OR ESTATE	Revenue	Tribute
Jhalawad District	Rs	Rs	Kattywar District North—Contd	Rs	Rs	Hallar District	Rs	Rs
1 Ankenvalia	14 560	1 300	5 Bhamora	8 133	327	1 Bhadwa	21 000	1 304
2 Bharejda	2 462	54	6 Bhadli	26 000	1 101	2 Draf	60,000	1 700
3 Bhoska	13,666	1 722	7 Babra Chumardi	40 000		3 Cauridar	13 000	1 011
4 Bhorhan	3 159	641	8 Chobara	11 874	653	4 Galka	10,000	643
5 Bhulgamra	11 820	1 400	9 Chobara	5 209	154	5 Jal a D wani	13 000	
6 Bhudwara	5 514	998	10 Dardi Janba	2,500		6 Kotra Naimi	600	
7 Chuchana	4 993	318	11 Itra Godhala	4 100	254	7 Kotra Sangan	60 000	9 077
8 Chula a	3 300	971	12 Kotra P ta	60 000	4 810	8 Kotharia	15 000	943
9 Ehalala	2 045	474	13 Kanpur Jhawara	5 000	220	9 Kauska ali	1 300	24
10 Duxara	60 000	12 063	14 Kar ana	21 000	810	10 Kh rava	15 000	2 386
11 Dudhrej	18 342	1 102	15 Khambla	6 002	406	11 Lodh ka	45 000	1 287
12 Dewal a	5 432	497	16 Mewara	6 203	445	12 Mul la Deri	14 000	1 070
13 Durod	1 180	366	17 Mataa Lumba	1 204	990	13 Meogni	20,000	3 412
14 Geda	4 266	1 300	18 Nilwala	2 450	514	14 Pal	0 000	1 253
15 Gund ala	12 000	1 408	19 Pal yad	40,000	907	15 Rajpura	12 000	3 663
16 Jakhun	1 573	242	20 Rampania	2 034	75	16 Mahwa a	3,000	120
17 Jhampodar	4 1 4	135	21 Samadhaala (Chavan)	800		17 Shahpur	6,500	1 64
18 Jhamwar	4 0 6	464	22 Sanotra	4,030	185	18 Satodar Waoi	10 000	1 466
19 Jhajuwara	10,000	11 073	23 Sudwara Dhandulpur	20,545	2 381	19 S sangchandi	7 100	770
20 Karmar	5 117	149	24 S jakpur	5 375	326	20 Wawa	1 000	149
21 Kesria	1 652	278	Kattywar District South			21 Wadali	2 000	246
22 Kuntharia	10,497	1 494	1 Amreli (Baroda)	10 57 873	1 621			
23 Karol	6 185	703	2 Bagawa	1 00 000		Sorath District		
24 Kamalpur	0 700	776	3 Bhagwan Baldhoa	2 000	204	1 Unrapur	16,000	511
25 Khumbhao	4 579	730	4 Charkha	12 000				
26 Khand a	3 943	806	5 Dholawara	2 000		Gohelwar District		
27 Kh rali	10 611	678	6 Dahura	10 000		1 Alampur	4 000	
28 Lal ad	2 630	362	7 G anarjan	5 000		2 Chamardi	9 000	
29 Muppur	3 225	603	8 Garami Moti	2 000		3 Ch trawao	600	
30 Polali	4 800	357	9 Garami Naon	1 500		4 Dhola	1 500	
31 Patti	9 000	5 235	10 Gadh a	5 300		5 Gadhal	5 000	
32 Rajpur	14 000	2 412	11 Hafara	75 000		6 Gadthula	3 002	
33 Kai Nanh	9 000	556	12 Kaba	3 000		7 Bhogawaddar	3 000	
34 Sumla	7 625	959	13 Kh jaria	2 400		8 Katoria	2 000	
35 Sabuka	7 650	519	14 Kamadhi a	6 500		9 K h jria	2 400	
36 Lalsana	22 992	913	15 Kaner	2 000		10 Lutra	25 000	
37 Tavi	2 711	310	16 Kathwara	1 000		11 Pancha ra	1 500	
38 Unti	1 952	493	17 Khajod a Nagana	1 000		12 Pachegam	37 000	
39 Wonal a	2 573	396	18 Jhamka	4 000		13 Rama ka	2 500	
40 V thalgarh	15 000	1 252	19 Lakhapadar	2 000		14 Samad ala Chabaria	6 500	
41 Warod	21 000	3 715	20 Manawad	1 500		15 Rarwar r Dhamanka	5 500	
42 Wannah	22 218	1 953	21 Monw el	20 000		16	2 000	
43 Wano	12 105		22 Randha	20 000			3 500	
Kattywar District North			23 S lara	3 500			3 000	
1 Anandpur	27 111	715	24 V chhawad	3 500			2 000	
2 Akdia	1 000	129	25 Velkita	4 000			2 000	
3 B tri	3,000		26 Wagaari	1 200			2 000	
4 Bamanbor	2 403	26	27 Wawawad	2 266			10 050	

Minor Chiefs of Kā' ywar, (5th 6th and 7th Classes) or Talukdars holding separate Jurisdiction—Continued

CHIEFSHIP OR ESTATE.	Revenue	Tribute	CHIEFSHIP OR ESTATE	Revenue	Tribute	CHIEFSHIP OR ESTATE	Revenue	Tribute
<i>Und Sire ja Dist</i>	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Und Sire ja Dist — (Continued.)</i>	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Und Sire ja Dist — (Continued.)</i>	Rs.	Rs.
1 Alavej	2 200		10 Kanpada	2 500		18 Shiroda	2 000	
2 Bhadana	4 800		11 Mo chagna	2 700		19 Samadrala	8 000	
3 Bodanones	2 050		12 Ja	2 550		20 L an gan	25 350	
4 Dhadana	4 100		13 Pajpara	2 225		21 Ve anones	2 400	
5 Chok	6 800		14 Koh ala	3 100		22 Wadal	2 350	
6 Gandhol	2 000		15 Sheod vadur	975		<i>Eschire over Dist</i>		
7 Jalha Mana	2 000		16 Satanones	950		1 Dedan	30 000	
8 Jalha An raji	2 200		17 Samala	2 700				
9 Junapadar	550							

No.	AGENCIES STATES AND CHIEFSHIP.	ESTIMATED			Position of Chief	Tribute	FORCES			Of capital to nearest muse	Height.	Agency Head Quarters.
		Area.	Populn.	Revenue.			Cavalry.	Infantry.				
7	<i>Kaira Agency</i>	S M.		Rs.		Rs.					feet	
	Cambay	350	53 495	4 00,000	Nawab	25 475	8	250	2 330	22 10	72 49	101
8	<i>Panch Malah Agency</i>											
	Narukot	143	6 840	10,500	Raja					22 23	72 43	
	Unpat Jamboghora											Godhra, Kaira.
	<i>South Gujarat States</i>											
9	<i>Surat Agency</i>											
	1 Bansda	240	32 134	1 66,500	Raja.	7 500	24	50	80	20 45	72 28	
	2 Dharanpur	790	74 600	2 50,000	do.	7 000	4	100	200	20 37	72 17	Surat.
	3 Sachin	65	18 062	1 77 170	Nawab.		8	27	46	21 3	72 59	
	<i>Nth Maratha States</i>											
10	<i>Khadash Agency</i>											
	14 Ding States	2 350	27 000	79 600	Di I Cl. S.	133						
	Amali											
	Achar											
	Chach gadval											
	Dherbhavi											
	Gadhni											
	Jhar Garkhad											
	Wasurna.											
	6 Blemas States	1 400	3 000	41 780	Di I Ch. S.							
	Chahl											
	Gauha											
	Kathi.											
	Nal											
	Nawalpur											
	Singhpur											
11	<i>Natal Agency</i>											
	Pe nt	850	47 040	56 450	Lapsed					20 20	72 35	
12	<i>Thana Agency</i>											
	Jawhar	540	37 300	54 600	F ja					9 32	72 21	
13	<i>Koliba Agency</i>											
	Jangra	150	7,000	3 22 920	Nawab		5	700	15 18	72 0		
	<i>Superintendency</i>											
14	<i>Sa ant Wari</i>	900	190 500	3 04 278	S r De a or Deahuk			436	15 54	72 57		

No.	AGENCIES STATES AND CHIEFSHIPS	ESTIMATED			Position of Ch of	Tribute	FORCES.			Lat N	Long E	Height to nearest m note	Agency Head Quarters.
		Area.	Popln	Revenue			Guns.	Cavalry	Infantry				
15	Satara Agency	Sq Ms		Rs		Rs						Feet.	
1	Aundh	213	68 335	1 25 000	Pant Pr i mdhi					17° 33'	74° 23'		Satara.
2	Phor	2 491	136 075	4 42 900	Pant Sach v Deshmuk	5 235				18° 9'	73 54		
3	Dindapur	40	8 693	6 360	do.					17° 0'	75 7		
4	Jath	835	20 665	83 640	do.	4 239				17° 3'	75 15		
5	Ilaltan	397	59 536	1 27 578	Numbalkar	9 600				18° 0'	74 29		
16	Sholapur Agency												Sholapur
	Akalkot	500	87 068	2 28 500	Raja	14 592				17° 31'	76 14		
17	South Maratha Agency												Kothapur
	Kothapur	3 184	802 690	30,47 243	Maharaja.		67	254	1 500	16 43	74 16		
	<i>Fend stories of Kothapur</i>												
1	Ajra				Pant Amatya	3 470				16 8	74 17		
2	An ba												
3	Baura	83	43 439	79 159									
4	Chandelgi as				Gho puray	2 000				16 41	74 31		
5	Inchalkaranji	201	39 330	2 12 235	Ghatgay	2 000				16 37	74 33		
6	Kagal	189	47 801	9 14 277						16 53	74 1		
7	Ma kapur				Pr i n dhi	5 000							
8	Prabhanwari				Mumalkat	1 400							
9	Vishalgadh	235	32 414	1 09 638	Senakhasi l	835				15 56	75 16		
10	Kapshi		11 117	40 919	Amurulomra	2 050							
11	Torgal	130	16 213	37 5 2									
12	Datwad	1	15 134	80 434									
	South Marathi States												Dharwar.
1	Jamkhand	472	102 346	3 86 800	S rdar	20 340	1	57	825	16 30	75 20		
2	Kurundwad (elder brh)	182	39 470	1 00 000	do	9 612	1	11	247	16 40	74 40		
3	Kurundwad (younger brh)	1 4	30 250	1 02 329	do.		1	18	286				
4	Mi raj (elder branch)	340	82 200	2 79 462	do	12 552	4	68	535	16 50	74 48		
5	Mi raj (younger b and)	208	15 600	1 59 442	do	6 412	5	48	257	16 00	75 00		
6	Mudol	361	58 920	1 40 475	do	2 671	1	48	852	15 58	75 02		
7	Ramdurg	149	35 030	1 04 044	do		1	52	202	16 52	74 36		
8	Wangli	296	223 603	6 43 300	do		4	147	966				
9	Wihasal	21	2 656	22 296	do								
18	Dharwar Agency												Dharwar.
1	Savatur	70	17 283	81 672	Nawab					14 55	75 29		
2	Sh rhatt									15 13	75 38		
3	Kun l, ol									15 15	75 15		
4	Laxmeshwar									15 7	75 31		
19	Sind Agency												Aden.
	Kharipur	6 109	130,000	6 43 734	M r					17 30	68 49		
20	Aden Settlements	35	19 290	19 41 000						12 47	45 10		
	8 Arab States in subsidiary alliance		133,370	1 25 000									
	Socotra Island		2 000	1 000	Sultan								

Notes on the above Native States

The numerous native states comprised within the Bombay Presidency form several distinct groups, occupying an estimated area of 72 9/10 square miles or about one third of the entire area of the Presidency with a population of about 8 934 490 souls yielding an estimated revenue of Rs 41 598 467. They have been arranged according to the geographical positions. The superintendence of Political matters within the respective divisions is vested in three Commissioners, except in the more important states of Kothapur and Cutch and those included in the Kattywar Agency which are under Political Agents in direct correspondence with the Government.

The principal northern state occupying the largest portion of Gujarat with parts of Khandesh and Kattywar is that of *Baroda* now under (during the young *Gaekwar's* minority) the direct administration of the Government of India.

There are four Political Agencies around Baroda, consisting of groups of states which are or have been more or less connected with Baroda by conquest or payment of tribute: these are the states of the *Palanpur Superintendency* the *Makhrats* the *Arwadats* and the *Kattywar Agencies*. The geographical position of the three first may be described as being on the

broken scarps and slopes descending on the west side from the Malwa plateau to the gulf of Cambay and the Rann of Cutch. The wild hill country connects the Vindhya range with the Aravalli hills and may be in the western rear of the great Malwa plateau.

Cutch (*Kachh*) or the sea coast land lying between the peninsula of Kattywar on the south and the province of Sind on the north extends from $20^{\circ} 47'$ to 24° of North Latitude and $68^{\circ} 26'$ to $71^{\circ} 30'$ East Longitude. It is a belt of land about 160 miles from east to west and about 70 miles from north to south cut off almost entirely from the continent of India by the Rann on the north and east, and by the gulf of Cutch on the south. Its isolated position makes it a nursery of excellent seamen and gives its people a distinct nationality. For administrative purposes Cutch is partitioned off into eight subdivisions as follows: Abdasa with Nakhitarana, 135 square miles. Anar 420 square miles. Bhachan 475 square miles. Bhuj with Khavda, 2,400 square miles. Lakhpat 80 square miles. Mandvi 515 square miles. Mundra 350 square miles. Rapar with Khadir 965 square miles. The average annual rainfall at Bhuj the capital is fourteen inches. The chief minerals of Cutch are coal, iron, alum, salt and building stone, and the state has long been famous for the superior design and workmanship of its gold and silver ware.

The **Palanpur** group of states, thirteen in number, occupies an area of about 775 square miles and has a population of about 500,000 souls and a revenue of Rs. 12,28,300. The chief states of this group are Palanpur and Radhanpur. The country under this superintendency lies between $24^{\circ} 41'$ and $23^{\circ} 25'$ North Latitude and $71^{\circ} 16'$ and $72^{\circ} 45'$ East Longitude.

The **Vakhania** group of states in the extreme north-east corner of the Bombay Presidency lying between $23^{\circ} 5'$ and $24^{\circ} 35'$ North Latitude and $72^{\circ} 21'$ and $73^{\circ} 45'$ East Longitude comprises territorial divisions under no less than 89 chiefs, holding an area of about 4,000 square miles with a population of about 447,000 souls and a revenue of nearly eight lacs of Rupees. The principal state of this group is Idar. Of the rest eleven are states of some consequence with an average population of over 8,000 souls. The remaining forty-seven are small estates with an average population of 3,000 souls.

Rewasankta lies between the rivers Tapi and Mahi within the parallels of $21^{\circ} 23'$ and $23^{\circ} 33'$ North, and meridians of $73^{\circ} 3'$ and $74^{\circ} 18'$ East with an extreme length from north to south of about 140 miles, and a breadth from east to west varying from 10 to 30 miles. It derives its name from the Nerbudda or Rewa which passes through it from east to west. This agency comprises a group of one first class, five second class, and fifty-five smaller chiefships with an estimated area of 4,792 square miles, a population of about 500,000 souls and a revenue of Rs. 16,27,000. Of the three Mehwars groups the *Sankheda* is in number 1 on the right bank of the Nerbudda between Rajppla and Chhota Udepur, the *Fandis* is in number 2 on the left bank of the Mahi south of Balasaur and the *Dorkas* is in number 3 on the borders of the Mahi. Rajppla is the chief state of this group.

The peninsula of **Kattywar** surrounded on almost every side by the sea, and teeming with native chiefs, chiefly Rajputs, is divided into ten *Prant* or districts, viz. *Barda*, *Hallar*, *Gohelwad*, *Jhalawad*, *Kattywar*, *Badrnagar*, *Sorath*, *Machhanta*, *Okhamandal*, and *Und Savariya*. This peninsula contains no less than 185 territorial divisions, great and small, the most extensive of which cover about 3,800 square miles whilst other divisions contain but a single village. Until completion of the survey the area of the peninsula can only be arrived at approximately and may be estimated at 22,000 square miles with a population of 1,184,800 souls and a revenue of Rs. 3,02,22,450. The smaller states are grouped into administrative subdivisions under officers subordinate to the Agency, but the jurisdiction of the more important chiefs has been maintained. The whole body of chiefs has been classified into seven grades in accordance with the hereditary feudal privileges. All have moreover been divided into three classes with reference to their position politically as regards the paramount power. For those in the first class who rule over seven tenths of the whole province, the Political Agent exercises no control over the management of their states. The powers of those in the second class are supplemented by the authority of the Political Agent, while in the case of the third class, the administration is virtually vested in the Political Officers. The great state of Jettpur yielding a revenue of Rs. 10,00,000 has been ranked in the fifth class jurisdiction on account of its being partitioned among thirteen shareholders.

The Native States in the south part of the Bombay Presidency represent the remains of the Maratha empire, the principal state of the southern group is *Achapur*.

The State of *Pinat* lapsed to the British Government in 1878 and is now included in the Nask district.

The State of *Varanot* is managed by British official and the Chief is allowed half the revenue as income.

The *Mewari* and *Dang* states of the Khandesh Agency lie in the north-west corner of the Khandesh district between the Nerbudda and Tapi rivers. The inhabitants of this wild forest region are *Bhils*, and the principal income of the chiefs is derived from the manufacture and sale of a liquor called *Mauru*.

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Area, Position, Boundaries, &c

Western India, or the territory under the administration of the Government of Bombay, known as the Bombay Presidency, extends from North Latitude $28^{\circ} 45'$, the most northerly point of Sind, to $13^{\circ} 53'$ in the extreme south of the Kanara district, and from East Longitude $66^{\circ} 40'$, the most westerly point of Sind, to $76^{\circ} 30'$ the eastern extremity of Khandesh, the extreme length of the whole territory being about 1,100 miles, and breadth about 300 miles. This jurisdiction comprises a total estimated area of 198,809 square miles, the area of the British possessions being 125,849 square miles and that of the native dependencies about 72,960* square miles. The Presidency is bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea, on the north west and north by Beluchistan, on the north-east by the British district of Muzaffargarh, the native state of Bahawalpur under the Punjab

* This figure is open to correction after the surveys are completed.

jurisdiction, and the native states of Jeysulmere, Jodhpore, Sirohee, Oodeypore, Dongar pur and Banswara of the Rajputana Agency, on the east by the native states of Jabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwan and Indore of the Central India Agency, the British district of Nimar in the Central Provinces, the Berar assigned district of Buldana and the Nizam's territory, and on the south by the native state of Mysore and the British district of Bellary in the Madras Presidency. An area of 360 square miles was transferred in 1878, from the British district of Khandesh to Indore, the population so transferred is not known.

The only foreign possessions included within the limits of the Presidency are those of the Portuguese Government, *viz.*, Goa, Daman and Diu, which are described at page 164.

Topography, &c

The natural divisions of this Presidency may be classified as follows—*1st, The province of Sind*—the valley of the lower Indus,—a flat plain about 360 miles in length from north to south, and about 270 miles in its greatest breadth from east to west, containing an area of 54,985 square miles, without hills and with but scant vegetation, depending for its productiveness entirely on the water of the river, obtained partly by natural inundation during the months of flood and partly by canal irrigation. *2nd, Gujarat*, embracing the peninsulas of Cutch and Kattywar, consisting—except in its northern parts—of rich and highly cultivated plains, alluvial in their origin but not now subject to inundation. *3rd, The Konkan*, or the lowlands lying between the base of the Ghats and the sea, a difficult country intersected by creeks and abounding in isolated peaks and detached ranges of hills. *4th, The plains of Khandesh and the Deccan*, drained by large rivers, with tracts of much fertility near their banks. *5th, The Karnatic*, or country south of the Krishna, consisting of extensive plains of black or cotton soil in a high state of cultivation.

The districts of the Presidency are classified as follows, with reference to the natural divisions above named—

Sind Districts—Kurrachee or Karachu, Thar and Parkar, Hyderabad, Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier

Gujarat Districts—Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad

Konkan Districts—Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana

Deccan Districts—Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nisik, Pooner, Satara and Sholapur

South Maratha Districts—Belgaum, Dharwar, Koladgi, and Kanara

The physical features which give their peculiar character to the above different parts of the Presidency, are the river Indus in Sind, the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay and the Rann of Cutch in Gujarat, and the rivers Nerbudda and Tapti in Gujarat proper, the river Tapti in Khandesh, the rivers Godavari and Bhima in the Deccan, and the Western Ghats, separating the plateaux of Khandesh and the Deccan from the low lying plains of Gujarat and the Konkan.

The chief mountain ranges have a general direction from north to south. On the north of the Presidency are the Hala mountains, a continuation of the great Suleiman range on the right bank of the Indus, separating Sind from Baluchistan. Leaving Sind and passing by the ridges of low sand hills,—the leading feature of the deserts east of the Indus—and the isolated hills of the peninsulas of Cutch and Kattywar, the first extensive mountain chain is that separating Gujarat from the states of Central India. These hills

rising in the neighbourhood of Mount Abu, and stretching southwards to the valley of the Nerbudda, may be considered as an extension of the Aravalli range. From the valley of the Nerbudda, still extending towards the south, run the hills known as the *Western Ghats or Sahyadri range*. This great range of hills, stretching southwards for upwards of 500 miles, forms the great characteristic feature of Western India, running parallel with the whole coast at a distance of from forty to fifty miles, with a general elevation of upwards of 1,800 feet, they contain individual peaks rising to more than double that height, and extend over a belt of country in many places not less than twenty miles in breadth. Their western declivity is abrupt though not generally precipitous, the land at their base being but slightly raised above the level of the sea. The landward or eastern slope is gentle, the crest of the range being in many places but slightly raised above the level of the plateau of the Deccan. Towards the northern extremity of this range, the country is rugged and broken, and contains isolated peaks and spurs which run eastwards, forming watersheds for the great rivers of the Deccan, the principal continuation to the eastward being the *Satpura* range, separating, as far as they extend, the valley of the Tapti from that of the Nerbudda, and the district of Khandish from the territories of Holkar, and attaining an elevation of over 5,000 feet.—Torin Mall, on this range, in the vicinity of Dhulir, being about 5,434 feet at the summit, and 4,304 feet at the lake—and the *Satmala or Ajanta* hills, separating Khandesh from the Nizam's territory on the south. This last range is of less importance, being rather the northern slope of the plateau of the Deccan than a distinct range of hills.

In proportion to its area, the Bombay Presidency has the advantage of an extensive line of coast, regular and unbroken save by two deep inlets,—the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch,—and extending from Honawar in North Latitude $14^{\circ} 3'$, to Karachi in North Latitude 25° . This coast is for the most part rock bound and difficult of access, and though it contains many estuaries forming fair weather ports for vessels engaged in the coasting trade, Bombay, Karachi and Harwar alone have harbours sufficiently landlocked to protect shipping during the prevalence of the south west monsoon.

The chief river of Western India is the *Indus*, with a course from Attock to the sea of 962 miles. In the dry season the surface water varies in breadth from 500 to 1,600 yards. The greatest depth is found between Kalbagh and Attock, where it is 186 feet. The season of floods begins in March and continues to September, the average depth of the river rising during the inundation, from nine to twenty four feet, and the velocity of the current increasing from three to seven miles an hour. The discharge of water, which in December is calculated at 40,857 cubic feet per second, is estimated in August, to attain to more than ten times that amount. Next to the Indus in length and in volume of water comes the *Nerbudda*. Rising in the Central Provinces and traversing the territory of Holkar, this river after a course of 700 miles falls into the gulf of Cambay, forming near its mouth the alluvial plain of Broach, one of the richest districts of the Presidency. For about one hundred miles from the sea, the Nerbudda is at all seasons navigable by small boats, and during the rains by vessels of from thirty to fifty tons burthen. The river next in importance is the *Tapti*, draining an extensive portion of country, and being from a commercial point of view, the most useful of Gujarat rivers. Of other Gujarat streams, the *Sabarmati* rising in the northern, and the *Mahi* rising in the southern extremity of the Mahikantahills, deserve notice, these rivers drain the districts of northern Gujarat and fall into the sea near the head of the gulf of Cambay. In the Konkan there are several minor streams rising in the Sahyadri range, and flowing westward into the Arabian Sea, which though formidable torrents in the rains, fall off in volume with the return of

fair weather, and during the hot season cease to flow. Rising further inland, the Canarese rivers in the south have a larger body of water and a more regular flow than the streams of the Konkan, one of them, the *Sherawati*, forcing its way through the western crests of the Ghats, plunges from the high to the low country by a succession of falls, the principal of which is 890 feet on the eastern side. The *Godavari* and *Krishna* rivers rising in the Sahyadri range, and collecting to themselves several tributary streams, some of them of considerable magnitude, drain the entire plain of the Deccan as they pass eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal.

With the exception of the *Manchar lake* in Sind and the *Rann of Cutch*, this Presidency is almost entirely without natural lakes. situated on the right bank of the Indus in the neighbourhood of the town of Sehwan, in district Karachi, the *Manchar lake*, when fed by the waters of the river during the months of flood, attains a length of twenty miles and a breadth of ten, covering a total area estimated at 180 square miles. The most peculiar natural feature of the Presidency is the *Rann of Cutch*, a salt marsh, an inland lake, or an arm of the sea according to the season of the year. The area of this Rann, divided into two portions, the greater and lesser Rann, has been estimated at about 9,000 square miles. It forms the western boundary of Gujarat, and when flooded during the rains, by uniting the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, converts the state of Cutch into an island. In the dry season the soil is impregnated with salt, the surface in some places being moist and muddy, and in others like a dry river bed, or sea beach strewn with gravel and shingle. Opinions are varied as to the formation of the Rann and its character, its present condition being probably the result of some natural convulsion. The greater Rann to the north is about 160 miles from east to west, and 80 from north to south, and the little Rann to the east, 80 miles from east to west, and from ten to forty broad from north to south. Two artificial sheets of water, from their size, deserve a place among the lakes of the Presidency, these are *Vihar* in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and *Karak wasla* near Poona. The former situated about 16 miles distant from Bombay in a group of hills near Thana, supplies water to the city of Bombay, and has an area of 1,400 acres, the latter supplying water to Poona and irrigating the country in its neighbourhood, covers an area of 3,500 acres.

The wooded tract of country known as *The Dangs*, is a rough mountain region, lying between the table-land of the Khandesh district and the seaboard plains of Gujarat, this tract, with the district of Kanara in the south, is almost entirely devoted to the production of timber.

Ahmedabad station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line, and open for traffic up to Palanpur and Deesa. The *Sind, Punjab and Delhi* Railway from Kurrachee to Kotri, connecting with the *Indus Valley State Railway* line running from thence to Bahawalpur and Mooltan, while surveys of lines to connect the *Sind Punjab and Delhi* line with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, as well as for the extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Karwar and Hubli, with a branch to Goa, and from Wadhwan through the peninsula of Kattywar, have been completed. The *Kandahar State Railway*, from Ruk Station near Sukkur on the *Indus Valley* line, passing through Jacobabad and Sibi, to be eventually extended to Kandahar, a distance of about 400 miles from Ruk, with branches to Quetta, and to Pir Chauri at the foot of the Bolan pass, is now completed to about twenty miles beyond Sibi, the surveys for the remainder of the line to Kandahar being in progress.

In Sind, the Delta of the Indus is scored with numerous inundation canals, no less than 163 in number, and of a total length of 5,643 miles, irrigating an area of upwards of two million acres, twelve of these canals, of a length of 1,287 miles, lie on the right bank of the river, and one hundred and fifty one, of a length of 4,356 miles, on the left bank. The chief of these canals are the *Begari*, 148 miles in length, and the *Desert* canal, 60 miles, in the Upper Sind Frontier district, the *Sind* canal, 67 miles, the *Sakhar* canal, 127 miles, the *Deharwa*, 45 miles, the *Maswah*, 32 miles, the *Maharwah*, 37 miles, the *Koranwah*, 23 miles, and the *Arorwah*, 21 miles, in the Shikarpur District, the *Ghar* canal, 83 miles, the *Nara*, 217 miles, the *Wahur*, 38 miles, the *Mittrau*, 141 miles and the *Thar* canal, 52 miles, in the Thar and Parkar district, the *Hyderabad district canals*, 1,760 miles, the *Mehrab*, 61 miles, the *Nasrat*, 72 miles, the *Naolakh*, 137 miles, the *Dambro*, 58 miles, the *Rhum*, 141 miles, the *Alubhar*, 75 miles, the *Great Marak*, 212 miles, the *Gharo*, 267 miles, the *Sarfaraz*, 102 miles, the *Fulali*, 994 miles, the *Mulehand*, 64 miles, and the *Chandan*, 24 miles, the *Kurrachee district canals*, 1,360 miles, the *Western Nara*, 37 miles, the *Phitu*, 27 miles, the *Kalri*, 136 miles, the *Bagar*, 125 miles, the *Pinyari*, 410 miles, the *Satuh*, 58 miles, and the *Khantah*, 70 miles. Other portions of the Presidency have irrigation channels of a smaller class, the chief of these are, the *Tafti* canal in Surat, the *Panjhra* and *Jamda* canals in Khandesh, the *Palghed* and *Widali* canals in Nasik, the *Ojhar*, the *Lakh*, the *Mutha* and *Nira* canals in Ahmednagar, the *Rivari*, the *Yerla*, the *Gondani* and *Krishna* canals in Satara, the *Gokal* canal in Belgaum, the *Hathmati* and *Sabarmati* canals in Ahmedabad.

Climate and Sanataria.

In a territory extending through so many degrees of latitude, containing lowlands lying near the coast and elevated plateaux remote from the sea, while receiving in its more southern parts the full force of the south west monsoon, extending northwards beyond its influence, great varieties of climate are met with. In Upper Sindh, the extreme dryness and heat, combined with the aridity of a sandy soil, make up a climate resembling that of the sultry deserts of Africa. The mean maximum temperature at Hyderabad in lower Sindh, during the six hottest months of the year, has been given at ninety eight in the shade, while the water of the Indus reaches blood heat, in Upper Sind it is even hotter, the thermometer being known to register 130° in the shade. In Cutch and in Gujarat, the heat though less, is also very great. The Konkan is hot and moist, the full of rain during the monsoon sometimes nearly approaching 300 inches. The table land of the Deccan above the Ghats on the contrary has a very agreeable climate, as has also the southern Maratha country, and in the hills of Mahableshwar,—where there is a

trol of a Commissioner, and courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice municipal matters and taxation within the town limits being entrusted to and managed by a Chairman and Board of Justices specially appointed

Census

A general census was taken throughout the Presidency on the night of the 21st February 1872 giving a population of 16 199 144 souls in British territory the average density for all the collectorates being 129 persons to the square mile, and varying from a maximum of 29 791 in Bombay city, to 14 in Thar and Parkar in Sind Of the total population, Hindus constitute seventy six per cent, Mahomedans seventeen per cent, Aborigines three and a half per cent, and the remainder, 215, Christians Parsis Buddhists and others three and a half per cent The proportion of males to females being fifty two to forty eight more than three-fourths of the entire population are Hindus their maximum number is in Satara their minimum in the Upper Sind Frontier districts The Mahomedans preponderate in Sind, and their minimum number is in the Panch Mahals district. Except in Sind the Buddhists are widely scattered through all the Collectorates. The Christians are chiefly in Bombay city Poona and Thana. The Indo Portugese and Native Christians form nearly one-half of the entire Christian population Two thirds of the entire Parsi population is in Bombay city alone and of the remaining third, one half is in the city of Surat The Aboriginal tribes are chiefly in the collectorates of Surat Khandesh and Nasik.

sanitarium,—of Singarh and other detached heights, Europeans may go out at all hours with impunity. Bombay island itself, though in general cooled by the refreshing sea breeze, is oppressively hot during May and October. The south west monsoon generally sets in about the first week in June, and pours a prodigious quantity of rain along the coast, from June till October therefore travelling is difficult and unpleasant, except in Sind, where the monsoon rains exert no influence. The Sanatoria of the Presidency will be found in the list of the military stations.

Staples and Manufactures.

Agriculture is the chief employment of the bulk of the population in this presidency. The ordinary natural productions are cotton, rice, the Indian millets, barley, pulses and grain of every kind, potatoes, sugar cane, coffee, red pepper, oil seeds, turmeric and tobacco. Coal is found in Cutch, and indigo, hemp, jute and other fibres are produced in Sind and the Konkan.

The principal manufacture of the Presidency is that of cotton, for which there are now forty two mills, and about 2,550 gins, chiefly in Bombay, Gujarat and Khandesh. In addition to the cotton mills, one jute and two silk mills are at work in Bombay, where Chinese silk workers have also begun to establish themselves and do a thriving business. Dyeing, tanning, working in metal, and the manufacture of indigo, sugar, paper, soap and glass are also carried on, but to a limited extent. In Sind, the chief manufacturing district of which is Hyderabad, blankets, carpets, rugs, leather work, gold and silver work, cutlery and ivory toys, are manufactured, while in the villages along the whole length of the coast, the fishermen cure and export large quantities of fish. Pottery is made everywhere for local consumption and use. The forests contain valuable timber, gums, drugs and dyes, also cocoanuts, from the kernel of which oil is largely extracted, and coir fibre from the outer husk. The Bombay box work made in Bombay and Surat, gives employment to several hundred workmen, carving in sandal wood, ebony and black wood is also carried on. Though deficient in mineral wealth, the Presidency is abundantly supplied with stores of stone fitted for building and road making purposes. There are large limestone and slate quarries, and iron ore is mined and smelted in the Dharwar, Belgaum and Kurrachee districts, while the adjacent hills in Baluchistan near Kurrachee are reported to produce a variety of minerals, such as gypsum, copper, lead, antimony and sulphur.

trol of a Commissioner, and courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice municipal matters and taxation within the town limits being entrusted to, and managed by a Chairman and Board of Justices specially appointed.

Census

A general census was taken throughout the Presidency on the night of the 21st February 1872, giving a population of 16,199,144 souls in British territory, the average density for all the collectorates being 129 persons to the square mile, and varying from a maximum of 29,291 in Bombay city, to 14 in Thar and Parkar in Sind. Of the total population, Hindus constitute seventy six per cent, Mahomedans seventeen per cent, Aborigines three and a half per cent, and the remainder, 113, Christians, Parsis, Buddhists and others, three and a half per cent. The proportion of males to females being fifty two to forty eight, more than three fourths of the entire population are Hindus, their maximum number is in Satara, their minimum in the Upper Sind Frontier districts. The Mahomedans preponderate in Sind, and their minimum number is in the Panch Mahals district. Except in Sind, the Buddhists are widely scattered through all the Collectorates. The Christians are chiefly in Bombay city, Poona and Thana. The Indo Portugese and Native Christians form nearly one half of the entire Christian population. Two thirds of the entire Parsi population is in Bombay city alone, and of the remaining third, one half is in the city of Surat. The Aboriginal tribes are chiefly in the collectorates of Surat, Khandesh and Nasik.

THE FRENCH TERRITORIES

THE French territories in India consist of several detached portions, all subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor residing at Pondicherry, to whom the general government of these possessions is confided. Their total area is 178 square miles, with a total population of 271,460 souls. The several settlements are as follow —

IN BENGAL.

1 **CHANDERNAGORE**—Area about three square miles or 2,330 acres. Latitude of town $22^{\circ} 50' N.$, Longitude $88^{\circ} 23' E.$ Distance from Calcutta seventeen miles north. The settlement of Chandernagore lies on the right bank of the Hooghly river in the district of Hooghly. The population numbers about 22,600. Chandernagore appears to have been in the occupation of the French as early as 1700, the year in which Calcutta first became a British settlement. Forty years later the settlement attained a high degree of opulence and splendour, which it retained until its capture by Clive in 1757. France recovered Chandernagore with the rest of her settlements in India, under the treaty with England of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1793, and finally restored at the general peace of 1816. The principal production is opium.

IN MADRAS.

2 **KARIKAL**—Area fifty two square miles. Population 91,468. Latitude of town $10^{\circ} 53' N.$ Longitude $79^{\circ} 57' E.$ Distance from Tanjore forty-seven miles north. This settlement lies within the district of Tanjore in the Madras Presidency, and is situated on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, on a small estuary of the river Cauvery. It has several large manufactories of cotton fabrics, and carries on an active trade in rice, which is its principal production. This territory was restored at the general peace of 1816, on the condition that no fortifications should be erected thereon, and no military retained, but such as may be required for purposes of police.

3 **MAHE**—Area five square miles. Population 8,469. Latitude of town $11^{\circ} 42' N.$, Longitude $75^{\circ} 38' E.$ Distance from Tellicherry seven miles. A settlement on the coast within the district of Malabar of the Madras Presidency, and situated on the south side of the estuary of a small river flowing from the Western Ghats, and navigable for boats a considerable distance inland. This place was taken by the British in 1793, and restored to the French at the general peace of 1815. The Carmelites have a church and a missionary establishment here.

4 **YANAON or YANAM**—Area five square miles or 3,147 acres. Population 5,460. Latitude of town $16^{\circ} 44' N.$, Longitude $82^{\circ} 16' E.$ A settlement within the Godavari district of the Presidency of Madras, and situated near the bifurcation of the Godavari river, and the river of Coning, and about nine miles above the embouchure of the former. The Coning river has a deep channel which admits of vessels of 200 tons burthen proceeding as high as Yanaon. This territory stretches along the banks of the two rivers for a distance of six miles.

5 **PONDICHERRY**—Area 113 square miles. Population 143,500. Latitude of town $11^{\circ} 53' N.$, Longitude $79^{\circ} 56' E.$ This territory consists of, first, the district of Pondicherry proper, containing, besides the town, eleven villages; second, the district of Vallanor of forty five villages; third, the district of Bahour of thirty six villages. The chief exports are fine blue cottons and cotton yarn. The settlement is included in the district of South Arcot of the Madras Presidency, and is situated on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of a small river capable of admitting only coasting craft of small burthen. The Governor of Pondicherry rules over the whole of the French settlements in India. The town is pleasantly situated and healthy, and contains a population of about 40,000, and is distant from Madras about eighty six miles south. It is connected by Railway with Madras. Pondicherry being the principal seat of Government for all the French settlements in India and Indo China, matters of importance are negotiated through the Collector of South Arcot. Minor matters, however, at the outlying stations of Karikal, Yanaon and Mahe are dealt with by the Collectors at those places without reference to Pondicherry.

THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES.

THE only settlements now left to the Portuguese, of all the vast territories which were once under their rule and influence in India, are Goa, Daman and Diu, containing a total area of 1,096 square miles, and a population of about 407,700 souls. The following description of these places will suffice —

1 **GOA**—Area, 1,062 square miles. Population, 363,780. Revenue, Rs 7,20,000. Military force, about 3,000. The territory of Goa lies on the western or Malabar coast of India in the Bombay Presidency, and is bounded on the north by the native state of Sawant Wari, on the east by the districts of Belgaum and north Canara, and on the west by the Indian Ocean. The Principality is about sixty-four miles in length from north to south, and twenty in breadth from east to west. Two-thirds of the population are stated to be Christians of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The settlement is divided into two districts, Salsette and Bardes, which are again subdivided into parishes, the largest of which is Pangaum or Panjim, containing the present seat of Government. The new town, Panjim, or Villa Nova de Goa, containing about 20,000 souls, chiefly of Portuguese descent, is situated at the entrance of the harbour, and is defended by several fortresses, one of which, called Algoada, stands close to the shore, on the point forming the north extremity of the bay. The harbour, formed by an arm of the sea into which flows a small river, is distant about five miles from the old city of Goa, which is now almost entirely deserted. It is connected with the new city by a stone causeway about 300 yards long. Old Goa contains many fine buildings, churches and monasteries, but it is fast becoming a mass of deserted ruins. The inhabitants are almost entirely ecclesiastics. The chief products of the territory are rice, only in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants, hemp, pepper, coconut, betel nut, and salt, which latter article is manufactured to a very large extent. The territory is well watered, fertile, and in most places well cultivated. Latitude of new town $15^{\circ} 29' N$. Longitude $73^{\circ} 53' E$. Distance from Bombay 260 miles.

2 **DAMAN**—Area twenty-two square miles. Population 33,160. The district of Daman, in the Thana district of the Bombay Presidency, is about seven miles in length from north to south, and four in breadth. The capital or town of Daman is situated on the Damanganga, or river of Daman which rises in the Western Ghats, or about 40 miles further east, and is fortified, having a rampart with ten bastions and two gateways. The fort is called the castle of St. Hieronymus. Daman is an excellent place for small vessels to remain at during the south-west monsoon and for the purpose of repair, the country being well stocked with ship timber. Provisions and vegetables are cheap and plentiful. Daman was sacked and burned by the Portuguese in 1531; it was subsequently rebuilt and taken by the Portuguese in 1558, since which time it has remained one of their possessions. Latitude of the town $20^{\circ} 21' N$, Longitude $72^{\circ} 53' E$. Distance from Bombay 101 miles.

3 **DIU**—Area twelve square miles. Population 10,765. Latitude of town $20^{\circ} 42' N$, Longitude $71^{\circ} 1' E$. Distance from Bombay 170 miles. Diu is an island on the south coast of the peninsula of Kattywar, in the Gujrat province of the Bombay Presidency. The Portuguese obtained possession of the place in 1515. The town is situated at the eastern extremity of the island which extends from east to west about seven miles and north to south about two miles. The soil of the island being itself little productive, vegetables and other provisions are brought from the mainland. The channel between the island and mainland is navigable only for fishing boats and other small craft, the western entrance, which is defended by a fort, having four or five feet of water on the bar when lowest. The town is well fortified, being surrounded by a wall strengthened with towers at regular intervals. Notwithstanding the excellence of the harbour for ships of moderate draught, there is but little traffic. Diu head, two miles to the westward of the west end of Diu island, has on its east side, a small harbour where vessels might be sheltered from the westerly winds, in from two to three and a half fathoms.

VII

OUTLYING INDEPENDENT STATES

OCEAN ISLANDS near the Malabar, Coromandel & Burmah Coasts.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERRITORIAL DESIGNATIONS

THERMAL STATISTICAL TABLES &c.

RELIGIONS AND PEOPLES OF INDIA

OUTLYING INDEPENDENT STATES

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

AFGHANISTAN—This so-called country extends from the Punjab on the east, to Persia on the west, and stretches down from the Amu Daria or Oxus river on the north, to the frontier of Baluchistan on the south. On the north, the boundary of the country as known to us at the present day, runs along the river Oxus or Amu Daria, (called also *Ab-i-Panjshir* at its head) from Lake Victoria (*Sir-i-Kul*) at its source in the great Pamir plateau, to Khoja Saleh, there leaving the river with a slight southerly curve, it goes across the Dashti-i-Chul desert to Robat Abdulla Khan on the Murghab river, and thence on to Sarakhs on the Hari Rud or Tayend river, where it touches the Persian frontier. On the west, starting from Sarakhs, the boundary follows the course of the Hari Rud to a point near the village of Toman Aga, where it leaves that river and runs due south for about eighty miles, and then follows a straight course to the Cha Siyak pass (3 800 feet above sea level), from thence it turns off in a south-easterly direction for about twenty miles, and then runs due south to a point about five miles east of the village of Bandan in Persian territory, from thence it again turns in a south-easterly direction, passing through the Hamun swamp to the river Helmand, which marks its course for about thirty miles, up to the town of Kuhak, whence it turns off in a direct south westerly course to the peak of Kuh Malik-i-Siyah, its extreme south-western limit. The southern boundary touching on Baluchistan is not so definite, but may be said to run through the sandy desert, along, or in the vicinity of, the parallel of 30°, up to within thirty or forty miles of Quetta, whence it turns in a north-easterly direction, beyond which it is for the present unknown. The eastern boundary has always been considered continuous with the British line of the Punjab frontier. The extreme north-eastern limits up to Lake Victoria, are entirely unknown. It may be as well to mention here, that the country along the eastern frontier of Afghanistan, between the Punjab and the Koh-i-Jadrian or Kohnak range of hills on the west (sometimes called the Western Suliman range), and northward up to the Kuram valley, contains numerous tribes who do not, and it is believed never did, own allegiance to the sovereign of Kabul. The whole drainage of this part of the country containing these independent tribes, flows into the Indus. In the extreme north-east direction also, in the country to the east of the Kunir and Chitral valleys, there exist tribes and states more or less independent, and who it is believed have always disclaimed the authority of the ruler of Kabul, excluding these independent portions, the remainder of the country of Afghanistan includes the whole drainage of the Kabul river up to British territory, the whole drainage of the Helmand river, the whole drainage to the Hamun swamp from the north, the whole eastern drainage of the Hari Rud, and the country drained by the Murghab south of the supposed north-western boundary, as well as the country drained by the southern tributaries of the Oxus, i.e., the Sangalak, the Sar-i-pul, the Balkh, the Khulm, the Kunduz, the Akarra, and the Vardoj streams. The Oxus is navigable to Khoja Saleh, and it is believed that it will prove to be quite navigable up to its confluence with the Kafirnivan near Khulm and Kunduz*. The drainage of the Helmand and its tributaries the Arghandab and the Tarnak is lost in swamps on the west, and on the north the Murghab and Hari Rud flow into the Kara-kum desert north-west of Merv or Nukala and disappear there, being absorbed into the soil.

The Kabul river, a tributary of the Indus, after a course of about 250 miles falls into the Indus at Attock. The principal feeders of this river are the Swat, Lendah, Kunar or Chitral, Aingar, Alishang, Tagao, Nuran, Panjshir and Ghorbaad from the north, the Logar Tezin, Surkhhab, Bara, and Tirah from the south. The other minor rivers of the country are the Farah Rud, Lora, Kuram, Gomul, Shahband and Arghesan. The Hamun swamp above alluded to is situated in the province of Sistan on the south-west border of Afghanistan, it is about seventy miles in length and about twenty-five miles in breadth, with a depth of from three

* From Fort Petro-Alexandrovsk to Chagun the distance of 295 miles was steamed in 24 days inclusive of stoppages. From Chagun to Khoja Saleh 170 miles was reached by steamer in 8 days. The whole downward trip to Fort Petro-Alexandrovsk from Khoja Saleh was performed in 30 days by the same steamer.

to four feet, there is another lagoon called Ab Istada, sixty miles south west of Ghazni, about twelve miles in breadth, and four feet in depth, the water of both these lagoons is salt.

The area of the whole territory is about 300 000 square miles. It includes a succession of ridges and valleys, the latter being irregular, and the ridges occasionally rising into lofty mountains or expanding into plateaux. Starting from the Karambar and Baroghil passes on the extreme north east, at the head of the Chitral or Kashkar valley, Afghanistan is traversed by several lofty ranges of mountains, *viz*, the Hindu Kush range terminating at the Haji Khak pass, the Koh-i-Baba range, the Siyah Koh (black mountains,) the Safed Koh (white mountains,) the Tirband-i-Turkestan, the Koh Jadran or Kohnak (the Western Sulimans,) and the Eastern Suliman range. The highest summits are in the Hindu Kush range in the north, which sometimes exceed 20 000 feet, many of the passes across the hills being more than 10,000 feet. These mountains are the great water partings between the basins of the Indus, the Oxus, the Murghab, the Hari Rud, the Helmand and its tributaries, the Arghandab and the Tarnak.

Although by far the greater portion of Afghanistan is a region of desert, rocks and inaccessible mountains, it is however, interspersed with several well watered and fertile valleys, yielding all the ordinary crops and the finest fruits and vegetables in abundance. In the forests, there are many of the trees common in Europe, and some others peculiar. The *asafoetida* plant grows in great luxuriance, and the Pine flourishes on the mountain sides up to a height of 10 000 feet, while Oak, Walnut, Birch and other trees grow at lower altitudes. In many parts, the climate brings to perfection many tropical productions. The valley of the Kabul river appears to be the most important part of the country, to the south is the fertile district of Logar, drained by the river of that name a tributary of the Kabul, to the north is the Koh-i-daman, also fertile and highly cultivated and to the east is the valley of Jellalabad. There is also an exceedingly rich and level tract in the vicinity of Herat and Kandahar.

The mineral wealth of the country is considerable, silver, mercury, copper, antimony, iron, lead and zinc, are all present, some in abundance, while gold is found in many places. There are indications of coal also.

The principal marts of the country are Kabul, Kandahar and Herat, and a considerable foreign trade with India, Persia, Chinese Turkistan, Bokhara and Baluchistan is carried on. The manufactures are unimportant, consisting chiefly of shawls and other woollen fabrics, which last are seldom exported. The whole commerce and carrying trade of Afghanistan is carried on by the Lohanis, (Povindahs) a pastoral tribe of Afghans who occupy the country eastward between the Western Sulimans and the Indus.

The climate of Afghanistan, though varying greatly in different parts, is on the whole characterised by dryness and great extremes of temperature. In Cabul and Ghazni the cold is intense and snow lies on the ground for three months in the winter. Even in a latitude lower than that of Spain or Italy, the severity of a Russian winter is endured. In Jellalabad, however, where the elevation is nearly 2,000 feet above the sea, the winter is as mild as in Hindustan. The heat of summer is everywhere great, and in some places higher than in Bengal. At Kabul 6 500 feet above the sea, the thermometer ranges from 90° to 100°, in Kandahar it is even higher.

5 000 000 and of these perhaps one and three quarter million are true Afghans, who are however, in a similar position to the Turks in the Ottoman empire and like them generally armed and trained for war, the remainder are Puthans proper and *non Afghans*, generally traders and agriculturists. To take the Afghans in the order of their relative importance we have first the *Kizilbashes*, descendants it is said of military colonies left by Nadir Shah when he overran the country. They are modern Persians of mixed Persian and Turkish descent, numbering about 150 000, but from their courage, wealth and enterprise, of far more consequence than a much larger number of any other race in the country. They occupy a large and wealthy quarter of the city of Kabul, and fill important posts in the civil administration of the country, they are bold and skilful horsemen, intelligent, orderly and amenable to discipline. In religion they are Mahomedans of the Shi'ah persuasion and speak Persian.

Allied to the Kizilbashes in language are the *Tajiks* supposed to represent the original Persian inhabitant of the land. They number about half a million. The large tract of hilly country extending from the Koh-i-Baba near Kabul, to Herat and nearly down to Zamin-dawar on the south, is called *Hazara*. This portion has always been almost entirely independent of the ruler of Kabul and no Afghan can pass through it. The more accessible of the Hazara districts, between Gushik and Herat, only from fear of the Kabul armies pay the Amir tribute. It is occupied by tribes of Tartar origin called Hazaras, and towards the south west, Aimaks, and number some 400,000, they are chiefly a pastoral people dwelling in secluded villages, or wandering over the hills and living on the produce of their flocks and herds, and retaining in many places their ancient customs and habits unchanged since they came from the highlands beyond the Oxus. The majority speak Persian and profess the Shi'ah Mahomedan faith.

Passing into Afghan Turkistan, which comprises the districts between the Oxus and the Hindu Kush, Koh-i-Baba and the Tirbandi Turkistan mountains from the Murghab to the Pamirs, &c., the Khanates of Maimana, Shibarghan Bulkh Khulm, Kunduz Badakshan and Wakhan, we find the ruling race to be *Ozbegs*, who in some parts form the bulk of the population. In Badakshan, Wakhan and other remote places, the populace is still Tajik or remnants of the aboriginal races, and the Afghans have only occasionally appeared as invaders and plunderers, but the memory of their presence is generally sufficient to enforce the payment of a tribute to Kabul. The Ozbegs Tajiks and other inhabitants of this country are estimated at about 640 000, the Ozbegs being originally intruders who crossed the Oxus and subdued the Tajiks, to be themselves conquered in turn by the Afghans.

Separated from Afghan Turkistan by the Hindu Kush are a number of valleys mostly well watered and fertile, running generally from the mountain range to the Kabul river. To the west and north of Kabul, the spurs and valleys are inhabited by the *Kabulians* or mountaineers, wild tribes of perhaps mixed origin, turbulent and treacherous, nominally subject to Kabul, but ever ready to take advantage of a weak Government. East of these and extending to the snows of the Hindu Kush is *Kafiristan* inhabited by a fair, interesting and somewhat mysterious people, called the *Sekhpash Kafirs* (black clothed unbelievers), who seem to be one of the earliest offshoots of the Aryan race, or more correctly speaking perhaps part of the original stock itself, who have remained for ages in or near their original home. Few Europeans have seen any of this curious race. They themselves claim descent from Alexander the Great and it is possible that some of the Greco-Bactrians, when driven from the cities in the valley of the Kabul river, may have sought refuge in this almost inaccessible region and have been absorbed by the old population. The Kafirs have some distinctively European customs, as sitting on chairs and using tables. Up to the present time they have resisted all the attempts of the Afghans to subdue and convert them to Mahomedanism, though those who live on the borders have had to submit, and are called "Nimchas" which may be taken to mean half Mahomedans. In numbers the Kafirs with Nimchas and Chitralis are thought to be about 150,000.

To the east of Kafiristan are the Kunur, Bynur and Swat hill men, apparently not of Afghan origin, but Afghan in language and other respects. Like their neighbours the Momands, they take little interest in Kabul politics and care only to preserve their own inde-

pendence East and south of these again are the Yusufzais, one of the principal Afghan clans, who live partly in a state of independence and partly in British territory

If we now turn to the west we shall find in the sandy wastes of Sistan, nomads of various races and wild freebooters in a state of anarchy and misrule North of Sistan, the western frontier is formed by the important province of Herat, where the population is purely Persian, the rulers and garrison only being Afghans Of the Afghans themselves there may be between one and a half and two millions in Afghanistan, speaking for the most part their peculiar language Pushtu, of the same family as Sanskrit, though essentially distinct, and being Mahomedans of the Sunni persuasion They are divided into clans, as the Momands, Ghilzais, Afzidis, Duranis, &c, each of these being again subdivided into many smaller tribes

Afghanistan in fact may be compared to the Turkey of fifty years ago, the Afghans representing the Mahomedans, the Kizilbashes and Tajiks being likened to the Greeks and Armenians, and the independent Kafirs and Hazaras to the Montenegrians and Servians

The chief towns of Afghanistan are Kabul, Ghazni, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, Herat, Kandahar, Balkh, Khulm, Khanabad, Indarab, Kbinjan, Narin, Takhtapul, Andhkui, Sir-i-pul, Meruchak, Kunduz, Maimana, Jellalabad, Chitral, Dir, Gushik, Bamian, Shibarghan, Faizabad, Sabzawar, Pishin, Lash, Jowain, Farah, Khash and Ghurian

Afghanistan communicates with India by various passes, the chief of which are the *Khyber* commencing near Peshawar and extending through hills about thirty miles to the plains of Jellalabad, the *Shutargard* in *vid* the Kuram valley and the *Jaghtalak* pass through which the road from Jellalabad to Kabul and Gandamak passes Several other passes also lead into Afghanistan across the Eastern Suliman range from the Derajat of the Punjab, through which the Pevindahs or trading class of Afghans convey their goods, the chief of these are the Sakhi Sarwar, the Chachar, the Ghuleri or Gomal, the Draban, the Shangar, the Kaura and the Vishva There are several passes over the Hindu Kush range into Afghan Turkistan, of most of which very little is known beyond the names, the principal are, the Buroghil pass (12,000 feet) leading into Wakhan from Chitral, the Dora (16,000 feet), the Khurtza, the Nuksan (17,000 feet), the Agram, the Ishtirak, the Anjuman, the Khawak (13,200 feet), the Buzarak, the Parwan, the Salanlang (12,000 feet) the Kushan, the Gwalan, the Gwaryar, the Chardarya, the Ghalalaj, the Faringal, the Hajikak (12,000 feet), the Una, and the Shibr The whole of the passes are free from snow about the end of June, but the most elevated peaks continue covered throughout the year An extension of the railway from Peshawar to Kabul has been mentioned, to follow the course of the Kabul river, but it is doubtful whether a line could be carried along that route or if it can be constructed at all in that direction The Railway to Kandahar has already been referred to under 'Bombay Presidency'

The capital, Kabul, 5,500 feet above sea level, is encompassed by hills on three sides, and is situated in a gorge where the Kabul river breaks through a range or spur from the Paghman hills The modern city with its suburbs is extensive and reaches across to the north bank of the river On the east side is the fortress of Bala Hissar on a rocky height The population is about 75,000

AFGHAN ETHNOLOGY

A paper by Mr A H Keane, published in "Nature"

DURING the empire of the Sassanides the whole of the region, from Persia proper to the right bank of the Indus, and from the Koh-i-Baba, Ghor and other western continuations of the Hindu Kush to the Arabian Sea, was known as *Khorasan*, that is *Khoristan*, the Land of the Sun, or the East This term with the gradual reduction of the Persian sway, has shrunk to the proportion of a province on the north-eastern frontier of Persia, and has been replaced further east by the ethical expressions *Afghanistan* and *Baluchistan*, the lands of the Afghans and Baluchis But these expressions, as so frequently happens, are so far misnomers and deceiving, that the lands in question harbour many other peoples besides those from whom they are now named In Baluchistan, for instance, the most numerous, powerful, and influential element is

not the Baloch at all, but the still unfathomed Brahûi, from which circumstance it has even been suggested that the country ought rather to be called Brahûistan. A similar suggestion could not certainly well be made with regard to Afghanistan, for here there is no other people who can for a moment compare with the Afghans and Pathans in numbers, or political importance. Still the subjoined rough estimate of the population, according to nationalities, will show that it is very far from being homogeneous.—

Afghans and Pathans	Iranian stock	3 570 000
Tajiks	Iranian stock	1,000 000
Hindûis	Hindu Stock	500 000
Hazaras and Aimaks	Mongolo Târtar stock	600 000
Katighâns	Tûrki stock	200 000
Brâkashis	Galcha stock	100,000
Balochis	Iranian stock	100,000
Kizil Bashies	Tûrki stock	75 000
Kohistanis and Siah Posh	Galcha stock	50 000

6 145 000 *

It will be noticed that in this table are included all the races forming part of the present Afghan political system taken in its widest sense whose northern frontier is now marked by the upper course of the Oxus. Before dealing with the *Afghans* proper, with whom we are chiefly concerned, a few words may be devoted to each of the minor elements, all of whom continue to keep aloof from their neighbours, seldom or never intermarrying and mostly retaining their own national customs dress religion and speech. No general amalgamation has in fact, yet taken place of these heterogeneous ingredients so that we cannot speak of the Afghan in the same sense as we do of, for instance, the Italian French, or English nations. The Afghan race, though by far the most numerous, has been politically predominant only since the death of Nadir Shah (1747), and its rule has been far too chequered by intestine strife and foreign troubles, to have allowed time or opportunity for the slow process of absorption to have made any perceptible progress. Next to them by far the most important are—

The Tajiks, who here as elsewhere in Central Asia, represent the old civilised Iranian communities, co-extensive with the former limits of the Persian empire, but since the ascendancy of the Tûrki Mughûl, Afghan, and Brahûi races now forming politically the subject, socially the settled trading, and agricultural elements in these regions. Persian or some variety of it, is still every where their mother tongue hence in Afghanistan they are collectively known either as *Parsivân* *ie*, Persian speaking or *Dehghân* *ie*, peasants or agriculturists. 'The Tajiks are Iranians, a remnant of the old Persian population subdued by the Afghans, but still speaking Persian and retaining the Persian type of features' (F. von Stein, in *Petermann's Mittheilungen* for March, 1879) religion, Sunnite. Remotely allied to them are—

The Hindûis of Hindu stock, who have been long settled here chiefly as traders, forming numerous communities, especially in the eastern districts, said to be mostly of the Shûtrî caste, religion Brahminical, speech Hindustani.

The Hazaras and Aimaks, occupying the northern highlands between Bamian and Herat, the former in the east, the latter in the west, are undoubtedly of Mongolo Târtar stock, though now speaking rude Persian dialects. They claim descent, some from the Toghiani Tûrks, some from the Koreish Arabs, others from the old Kûbtî race, but seem really to be military colonists settled here by Jinghis Khân, Manku Khân, and Timur. The Aimaks (the term simply means horde, tribe, clan), are of the Sunni, the Hazaras of the Shî'ite sect and are consequently fiercely opposed to each other. Owing to this circumstance they have often been regarded as of different races, but "there seems no reason to doubt that the Aimaks and Hazaras are the same people though separated by the different sects they have adopted" (Col. C. M. MacGregor 'Afghanistan,' p. 246). type, high cheek bones with small grey eyes,

* The figure seems by about a million that usually given as the total population of Afghanistan. But recent exploration has shown that many of the tribes are much more numerous than had been supposed, and as our knowledge of the country increases it will probably be found to contain even a greater population than that here given.

scant beard and low stature. The Aimaks occupy the Ghôr highlands, which must have been almost uninhabited when they settled there, for we read in the *National Chronicle* that about 1190 A.D., Sultan Shêhab ud din removed all the Afghan tribes from the Ghôr to the Ghazni highlands, "in order to become the bulwarks of the seat of empire and hold in awe the infidels of Hindustan." Of the Aimaks there are four main divisions, the so called "Char Aimak" ("Four Hordes") Taemûris, Taemûnis, Hazârî Zeidnats, and Suris, with a total population, according to some authorities, of about 450,000, including those now settled in Khorasan. The Hazaras, numbering at least 150,000, occupy the region stretching for 250 miles west from Kâbulistan, and are divided into thirty eight main branches with numerous subdivisions, under chiefs bearing various titles, such as Khan, Sultan, Ikhtiar, Vali, Mir, Mettâr, and Tukhar, and hitherto practically independent of the Durâni Amirs. Akin to them are—

The Kataghans, a main branch of the Uzbeks, forming the bulk of the population in Kunduz and Balkh, that is, the region now known as Afghan Turkestan, stretching from the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush to the left bank of the Upper Oxus. They take their name from a legendary Kata, from whom they claim descent in two main streams, the Beth bula and Chegûna, with five and eleven sub divisions respectively, each named after one of Katas sixteen sons. Most of the tribes occupy the country south of the Oxus, but 7,000 families are now settled north of that river, in Bokhara territory, religion Sunnite, speech Tûrki, type, small stature, broad face, high cheek bones, sparse beard, small oblique eyes, are now mostly settled agriculturists and traders.

The Badakhshis, or natives of Badakhshan, in the extreme north east, beyond Kunduz and abutting on the Pamir table land, are a pure Aryan race, intermediate between the Iranians and Hindus, and of the same stock as the highland Tajiks, whom Ch. de Ujfalvy groups under the collective name of Galchas. Chief divisions, Darwazi, Roshâni, Shughnâni, and Wakhi, or Wakhânî, religion Sunnite, speech Aryan, with Persian and Indian affinities. The Wakhi is a distinct variety, retaining many old Sanskritic elements, hence R. Shaw thinks it may be a relic of a primitive organic Aryan language current here before the race issued from the Pamir, or divided into Vedic and Zendic. It would be interesting to compare it with the Jagnôb, which Ch. de Ujfalvy tells us is unintelligible to the other Galcha tribes of Ferghâna. A Galeha skull which has found its way to Paris has been examined by P. Topinard, who pronounces it to be identical with those of the early Celtic Aryans. If their speech also should prove to be of an organic Aryan type, as constituted previous to the dispersion, Ch. de Ujfalvy's view might be unreservedly accepted that "Ces pays mystérieux recèlent sans le secret de l'origine de notre race."

The Balochis, of Iranian stock, and regarded by the Afghans as their brethren, are represented in Afghanistan chiefly by a number of hill tribes in the south east corner, and by some nomads in the south and west along the Lower Helmand. Most of them belong to the Rind section of the Baloch race, the more important being the—

Kasrânîs and Bozdars, on north west border of Dera Ghazi Khan, numerous sub divisions, the Bozdars alone with sixty four septs (Major Minchin).

Khosahs, south of Sanghar Pass towards Shikarpur, four divisions. Kalulani, Bakiani, Toniani, Sariani.

Laghâris, overlooking the Sakhi Sarwar Pass, Dera Ghazi Khan frontier, four divisions. Ahani, Hadiani, Boglani, Habtiani, fifty six sub divisions.

Gurchânîs, south of the Laghâris, about Chachar Pass.

Maris, Sham district, east, north, and north west of Kachi, four divisions. Ghazani, Loharani, Bijarani, Mazarani, twenty two sub divisions. The Mazarani have separated from the rest, and are now settled west of Sibi and north of the Bolan Pass.

Bûgtis, south of the Maris, two divisions. Firozani, Zarlâni, thirteen sub divisions.

Kajânîs, Sistân, former rulers of that country, by some said not to be Balochis, but Kâkar Afghans.

Religion, Sunnite, speech, a rude, uncultivated variety of the old Persian, type, regular Caucasian features, light or brown complexion, hair often chestnut and even fair, eyes light.

grey and sometimes blue, especially in centre and north. Of the many forms of the national name, Baloch, Biloch, Belûch, Balûch, Bilûch, &c., Baloch is the best, coming nearest to the true pronunciation, as Pottinger assured his French translator, M. Eynès.

The Kizl Bishes, or "Red Heads," known collectively as Gholam Khanî or Gholam Shah, "servants of the King," are of Türkî stock, and have been settled in Herat, and the Gulkoh mountains, but chiefly in kâbul since the time of Nadir Shah. The term was originally applied by Shah Ismail to the Nikâlu, Jawânsher, and four other trusty Türkî tribes to whom he owed his successes. But since then they have become a sort of brotherhood "much akin to the Beyyadîjah or 'White Boys' of Oman, and bearing some analogy to the Mormons" (W. G. Palgrave, "Report on Province Trebizond," 1868). Those of kâbul form three divisions, the Jawânsher, originally from Shisha, the Afshar, Nadir Shah's tribe, and the Morâd Khanî, composed of all the other Türkîs who have from time to time removed from Persia to kâbul, religion, Shiah, with secret rites, speech, Persian, and amongst themselves, Türkî, are a very fine race, very fair, with an evident mixture of Iranian and Târtar blood.

The Kohistanis and Siâh Posh ("Highlanders" and "Black Clothes") forming the bulk of the population in Kohistan, Swat, Kafirstan, Chitral, and generally of the southern slopes of the Hindu Kûsh down to the left bank of the kâbul river, are of pure Aryan stock, allied to the Kashmirians, but probably more closely to the Badkhishts and Wakhis. The Kohistanis are Moslem, the Siâh Posh still mostly pagans, hence called Kâfirs, or Infidels, by their neighbours, and their country *Kafirstan*. Their speech, of which there are ten distinct varieties (Major Tanner), is described as neo Sanskritic, akin to Dardu and Lughmânî. But it has never been critically studied, and may possibly prove to be pre rather than neo Sanskritic, is in any case of great philological interest, having been isolated from the kindred tongues since the eruption of Islâm in the tenth century. Type, regular features, blue and dark eyes, hair varying from light brown to black, broad open forehead, tall and well made. But General A. Alibot ("Correspondence," edited by C. R. Low, 1879) distinguishes between a fair type with blue eyes, the aristocracy "descended of the Greeks (?) and a very dark type, the aborigines. The *Kohistanis* north and north west of kâbul, C. R. Markham says, are mainly *Tajiks* (*Proc. Geo. Soc.*, February 2, 1879, p. 117), but they are more probably of the kindred Galcha stock, for those of Swat are represented as closely akin to the Siâh Posh whom I take to be of this race. They form two main sections, the Torwals and Garwis. They have taken a large share in the recent events about kâbul. The *Safts*, who have also lately been heard of in the same neighbourhood are simply Siâh Posh converts of the Tagao valley. Kunar district, north of kâbul, three divisions. Wadin, Gorbaz, and Mûsawid, speech Pashae, closely allied to Lughmânî and Kohistanî of Swat.

We come now to the *Afghans* proper, whose original home seems to have been the kâbul valley, whence they spread westwards to the Ghôr country, southwards to the Sulimân mountains, and more recently down the Helmand and Arghandâb valleys to Kandahar*. They call themselves Bani Israel, 'Sons of Israel,' claiming descent either from Saul or from the ten tribes, for on this point they do not seem to be quite clear. But this is of the less consequence that both claims are alike inadmissible. Notwithstanding a certain Jewish expression, which they have in common with the Armenians and other races of the Iranian plateau, they are beyond all doubt an Aryan and not a Semitic race, so far as these terms can be at all used as racial rather than linguistic designations. And here it may be well to remember that both Aryan and Semite belong equally to one ethnical stock, conventionally known to anthropologists as the Caucasian or Mediterranean, and that they can often be distinguished one from the other only by the test of language. We have the same phenomenon in Europe, where but for their speech, no one would even suspect that the Basques of the western Pyrenees were other than a somewhat favourable specimen of the Aryan race. This test, however, is abundantly sufficient to sever them from that connection, and the same test must suffice to remove the *Afghans* from the Semitic to the Aryan group.

* Till the time of Sultan Dîbar (under of the Mughal empire (beginning of sixteenth century) the Afghan language was confined to the north-eastern and western highlands, Persian even here current, and still is mostly in the lowlands.

Their most general and apparently oldest national name is Pukhtûn or Pakhtûn, as it is pronounced by the Khurbaris, and which has been identified with the *πακτιες*, of whom Herodotus heard through Scylax (509 B.C.) as situated about the junction of the Kôphes (Kâbul) and Indus. Their country they still call Pukhtun khwa, which is equivalent to Watan khwa, or "Home Land", their language is always called by them the Pukhtû, softened in the west to Pushtu, and from Pakhtâna, the plural of Pakhtûn, comes the form Pathân, by which they are known throughout India. This word has been connected with the root Pukhta, a hill, so that Pukhtun would mean Highlander. But such derivations are seldom trustworthy, and it may be questioned whether any people have ever called themselves *Hill men*, though often enough so named by their neighbours.

The alternative national name, Afghân, by which they are exclusively known in Persia and Europe, has been regarded by some as synonymous with Pukhtûn, both meaning "set free," but by others it has been connected with Aqvakān, the Aqvakā, or "Horsemen," of the Mahābhārata, who are supposed to be the Assakani, or Assekēnes, of the later Greek historians. The natives themselves draw a distinction between the two names, so that although all Afghans are Pukhtana, not all Pukhtana are true Afghans. The latter term is properly restricted to the descendants of a legendary kais, one of the first apostles of Islām (ob. 662), from whom, through his three sons, Sarabân, Batân, and Gurgûsh, are supposed to spring the 277 Afghan khels (tribes) proper. Of non-Afghan khels there are reckoned 128, making 405 Pukhtana khels altogether. Of these 105 are Sarabânî (from Sarabân), 77 from Batân, in two divisions, Batânî 25 and Mattî 25, these last being known as Ghilzî, 223 from Gurgûsh, also in two divisions, Gurgûshî 95 and Karalânî 128, these last being the non-Afghan or Pukhtâna khels as above. The true Afghans occupy mainly the western, central, and north-eastern districts—Herat, Sistân, Kandahar, and the Kâbul basin, as far east as Peshâwar. The non-Afghans, or Pathâns proper, are found almost exclusively in the Sufed Koh and Sulimân highlands, as far south as the Kaura or Vahova Pass, opposite Dera Fateh Khan. A line drawn from about the parallel of Mooltan, through this point, westwards to Thal through the middle of the Derâjât, will very nearly form the boundary in this direction of the Pathâns on the north, and the Brôchis and Brahûis on the south. This relative geographical area suggests a possible explanation of the distinction between the two great divisions of the race. From their more westerly position it is obvious that the true Afghans must have been the first to adopt Islām, and they may have thus come to look upon their pagan brethren of the Sulimân highlands as Kâfirs, undeserving to rank as genuine Afghans, the distinction thus originated naturally surviving their subsequent conversion.

In the subjoined table an attempt is made to give, for probably the first time, a complete classification of all the main sections of both divisions, with their chief sub-branches, approximate number of khels, geographical area, and population.

Table of Afghan and Pathan Tribes

Main Sections	Total No. of Khels	Population	Chief Subdivisions	Geographical Position
1 Durani or Abdal	135	800,000	1 Zirk — Popalzai, Alikozai, Parakzai 2 Panyozai — Muzazi, Alizai, Isakzai 3 Vaziri, Khairabadi, Sherzai	Mainly in the tract between Herat and Kandahar 400 miles long 60 to 150 broad also in Kabulistan
2 Khugiani	32	50,000	Vaziri, Khairabadi, Sherzai	Chiefly in the Jalalabad district between Surkhâb and Kâbul rivers. Seem to have been originally a branch of the Panyozai Durani.
3 Ghilzai or Ghilji	140	600,000	1 Turani — Ohtak, Sakzai, Turzai 2 Ekrani — Chah, Chah, Zahir, Al-Su-man	In the country bounded N. by the Kâbul river, E. by the Sulimân Mts., W. by the Gulkoh Mts., S. by Kalat, Ghilzai, and Foz. 300 miles long, 100 miles broad. A branch at Khulab and Nurmanchik, Persia.
4 Yusufzai	130	700,000	1 Maudan — Usman, Utman 2 Yusuf — Isa, Ilias, Mali, Ran	The N. of Peshawar district and in the Yusufzai district of the Peshawar district.
5 Mohmandzai or Mahmandzai	63	40,000	Tarakzai, Halim, Bazar, Khwazi, Utman	The hills between Kâbul and Lalpura.

Table of Afghan and Pathan Tribes,—Continued

Main Sections.	Total No of khels.	Population.	Chief Subdivisions.	Geographical Position.
6 Kakars	45	200,000	Jah Musa Kadli Usman Khidar Abdula.	Extreme S.E. corner of Afghanistan proper
7 Khataks	70	100,000	Tara Tarak Bolak	S.E. part Peshawar district and S and E. of Kohat some also now amongst the Yusufzais
8 Utman Khel	33	80,000	Asal Shamo, Mandai, Ali	The hill N. of Peshawar between the Mohmands and Yusufzais.
9 Barakzai	20	100,000	Muranze, Basse Samalzai	Muranze Kohat and Kuram valleys said to be originally from Sistan
10 Afridis	150	90,000	Kuke Malikidin Kamdar Khar Zecha Aka.	Lower and easternmost spurs Sufed Koh Mts. W. and S. of the Peshawar district with Bara valley and parts of Chura and Tirah valleys. The Tirah ghlands, N. and W. of Kohat.
11 Orakzai or Wornkzai	70	30,000	Dandir Utman Spah Ishmail Babu Isa.	Parts of Kha bar Mts. E. valleys of Sufed Koh and on borders of Bajawar
12 Shinwaris or Shanwaris	30	50,000	Sangu Ali Sher Spah Baber Lohargae.	Aote—nos 11 and 12 are collectively known as the Kha baris
13 Tirais	8	7,500	Shidwani Seh Pal	In the Kot valley of the Shinwari country but distinct from them
14 Jaduns or Gajuns	10	5,000	Salar Mathwa Mansur	S. side Mahaban Mts. and Hazara district, Peshawar said to be Kakars originally though now with the Yusufzais.
15 Tanis	20	20,000	Spah—Shadi Marpani Lashari	N. frontier of Baluch province Kachl.
16 Poyundahs	120	50,000	Tor—Bateh Haskal Mal Lohani Naser, Nisan Dastani Khawari Bhatti	From head of Gomul S. to head of Lora river along W. Sulman range, their territory forming a triangle hemmed in between the Ghilzais Vaziris and Kakars.
17 Vaziris or Waziris	320	150,000	1 Utman—Mahmud Ibrahim Ahmad—S. to S. E. Umar 2 Akshad—Ali, Shahman 3 Gurbaz 4 Lal 5 Chana—Yah 2, Baram 6 Sen—Ahmad, Yahia 7 Uke—Ahmad Bano 8 Mahsud Bahadin Musa Ahmad Marwan.	Sulman Mts. from Thal to Gomul Pass 30° 32' N lat. A branch now with the Khugzais (?)
18 Shikris	120	35,000	1 Chana—Yah 2, Baram 2 Sen—Ahmad, Yahia 3 Uke—Ahmad Bano	Sulman Mts. from the Shekh Haidar Pass southwards to the Kamak
19 Dabars	15	20,000	Mahsud Bahadin Musa Ahmad Marwan.	In the Koh Daman of the Dera Ismail Khan district opposite the Sangao and Dahana passes same stock as the Shikris
20 Tanis	20	20,000	Gond Ali Mula Vastu 1 Khar Maru	Kuram valley (See Aote under 11)
21 Jajis	30	4,000	Maslan Dano Istah Ali 2 Adh Ada Lebwan 3 Ali Ahmed Eian Shamu.	Kuram valley, mostly about river Anoh and from the Shikhar Gordan to the Pawan pass Aote—nos 10 and 11 are not regarded as true Pathans, being traditionally sprung of two Mughal brothers, Tor and Jaji. Edwards says they are Khazar Hindians from Rawalpindi.
22 Zaemlkhis	33	25,000	1 Kharad—Eabakar Hassan 2 Bhatmat—Watu Manatu Mandan	In the hills between Muranze and Kuram
23 Dawaris	6	20,000	1 Tor—Haklar Isak 2 Mual—Darpa Ansum	Dawan valley 32° 57'—33° 7' N lat.
24 Khostwals	10	10,000	Ishmail Matim Maudu Shamal	Upper Khost valley adjoining Kuram and Zarmat
25 Mangals	14	25,000	Laykaur—Fatakh Agar Andaz, Mural Khajuri Zab	O Lajis river Kuram valley and parts of Zarmat are supposed to be of Mughal descent.
26 Jadrans	15	15,000		East of Zarmat E. side of Sulman Mts
27 Usharanas	42	8,000	1 Cocal—Shah, Musa, Ake Shamo 2 Akshad—Ibrahim Kadr Mashar	The hills opposite extreme S. part Dera Ismail Khan district. Are descended by the Afghans, though apparently of Lohani (Poyundah) stock
28 Esots	15	5,000	1 Ake—Almad Zado Jahan Chalo 2 Isak—Ado Khadr Pann da Khad	The hills west of Dera Ismail Khan. Are said to be of Kakar origin though now distinct Trogodytes
29 Jafars	12	5,000	Ramdan Mohra Rajas Rawan	Between the P. spur of the Sulman Mts. and the Kardar Hills.
	1,790	3,521,000		

Of the main sections in the above table, Nos 1 to 12 inclusive, are recognised as true Afghans, and of these, Nos 1 and 3 (Durans and Ghilzais) are by far the most important and influential. Since the time of Nadir Shah, the Durans have been the ruling tribe, the Popalzai division till 1818, the Barakzai from that year to the present time. They were formerly called

BALUCHISTAN, or the country of His Highness the Khan of Kelat. This country lies south of Afghanistan, extending on the south to the Arabian Sea, on the east to the frontier of Sind, and on the west to the frontier of Persia. It extends from latitude $24^{\circ} 53'$ to $30^{\circ} 20' N$, and from longitude $61^{\circ} 0'$ to $69^{\circ} 45' E$, its greatest length on the north from east to west being about 550 miles, and greatest breadth north to south about 380 miles. Its area is about 160,000 square miles. Its coast line is remarkably regular but craggy and not much elevated, towards the interior, however, there is rapid elevation. On the coast there are several well sheltered roadsteads, particularly Sonmiani bay and Chaubir bay, but no good harbours.

Much of this country is unexplored, in describing it therefore only an approximation to accuracy can be attained. It comprises seven divisions or provinces, viz., *Cutch Gandava* and country of the Maris and Bugtis on the north east, *Sarawan* on the north, *Jhalawar* on the east, *Lus*, on the south east, *Makran* occupying an extensive length of country on the south, *Kelistan* or the mountain country on the west, and *Kelat*, in which is situated the capital of the same name. The interior of the country is rugged, and barren. Its eastern side is crossed from north to south by the Hala and Khurtai ranges of hills, which are a continuation of the Suliman range, but there are no very lofty eminences. The whole country is described as a maze of mountains, except on the north west where it becomes part of the desert. The direction of these mountain chains are almost wholly unknown with exception of a few of the principal ranges. One vast chain stretches along the entire coast, from the vicinity of Ras Jyuni on the west, to the river Purali on the east. Parallel to this range, and at the distance of about 70 miles north from it, another well defined chain intersects Makran and joins with the Sarawani mountains near Bel. A third parallel range, called the Wushun or Mue mountains, about 110 miles further north from the last described chain, forms part of the northern boundary of Baluchistan, separating it from the great southern desert of Afghanistan. The other remarkable chains are the Bushkurd mountains, about 240 miles in length, and the Sarawani mountains stretching in a north east direction.

The rivers of Baluchistan are the Bholan, Rodbat, Lora, Shirinab and Mula in the north, the Hubb, Sinamani, Marwar, Nari, Urnach and Purali in the east, the Shadi, Mokul, Bhasul, Ghish, and Gasbastan in the south, and the Dasht, Rakshan, Bhado, Gwargo, Nehing and Mirshkid in the west, with the exception of the Hubb they all dry up, or are lost in the earth during the dry weather, in the wet season however, they are destructive mountain torrents. Few of them flow through regular and well defined channels. Along the whole 500 miles of coast which Baluchistan possesses, there is no stream which cannot in dry weather be forded.

the Abdali or Aḍali, a name which has been traced to the Ephthalites and Abdali of the Byzantine writers of the sixth century. But it was changed to Durāni from the title of Durān, "Pearl of the Age," assumed by the Sardar Ahmad Khan, of the Sīddozai branch of the Popalzais when he usurped the supreme power at Kandahar on the death of Nadir Shah, in 1747. The seat of government was removed from Kandahar to Kābul by his successor Taimūr Shāh (ob. 1793), and this dynasty became extinct in 1818, when it was succeeded by the Barakzais in Kābul, though various descendants of Ahmad Khan continued and still continue to assert their claims to the sovereignty in Herat.

Although mentioned in the national genealogies, the right of the Ghilzaes to be considered as Pukhtūns at all, much less genuine Afghāns has been questioned. There certainly seems to be a flaw in their escutcheon, and they themselves (who always call themselves *Ghilji*, and not *Ghilzais*) claim Tūrki descent. The national tradition is that they entered the country in the tenth century under a certain Sabuktāgin, of the Kūlich Tūrki tribe "anciently situated on the upper course of the Jaxartes" (Syr Darya). But however this be, they are now entirely assimilated in habits, dress, religion and speech, to the other Afghan tribes, with the exception of a few who are still nomads.

None of the other sections call for special remark except the Powindahs, who are at once agriculturists, traders, and warriors, their armed caravans yearly fighting their way through the intervening hostile tribes down to the markets of the Panjab and Sindh. The name is supposed to be derived from the Persian *Parwanda*, a bale of goods and seems to be indifferently applied to the Lohānis, Wāziris, Kākars, Ghilzaes or any other tribe temporarily or permanently forming part of this singular trades union. By far the most important section are the Lohānis, the oldest and most numerous members of the association, and one of the most promising elements for the future pacific settlement and material prospects of the country.

Physically the Afghāns may be described as, on the whole, a fine race. Their features though often coarse and ugly, are regular in the European sense of the term, with the occasional Jewish cast above remarked upon. Type, long, oval face, arched nose, head mesocephalous, that is, intermediate between the round and the long, measured horizontally with cranial index 79. Fair complexion, thick beard, hair and eyes generally black, but light blue or grey eyes and brown hair common amongst the Rohillas, as the Sulimān highlanders are often collectively called.

divinity in human shape, but really by the Deb Raja, who is elected by the Peolows every three years from their own number. Buddhism is the religion of the country, and the inhabitants are hardy and vigorous, with dark skins, and high cheek bones.

Bhutan trades with all the neighbouring countries but chiefly with Tibet, Bengal and Assam, in horses, cloth, musk, fly whisks, walnuts, oranges and Indian madder, receiving in exchange woollen cloths, cottons, asafoetida, spices, tea, gold, silver and embroideries. The revenues of the country are usually paid in articles of produce and merchandise.

The chief towns are Punakha or Dosen the capital, on the left bank of the Bugni river, and ninety six miles east north-east from Darjeeling, Tasichozong and Paro on the river Guda da, and Tongsu on the road from Assam to Lhasa. The other towns are Wandipur, Ghassa and Murchom. Punakha is a place of great natural strength.

The Towang Bhutias occupy the southern slopes of the Himalayas to the eastward of Phutun proper, of which state they are independent. A considerable trade between Lhasa and Assam is carried on through them. The Towangs are quiet and friendly. Eastward of the Towangs are the Char Duar and Thebengea Bhutias, two small and well behaved clans. The territory of the Towang Bhutias extends to the river Rowta, that of the Char Duar Bhutias from the Rowta to the Gbabea river.

A few Bhutias inhabit the Eastern Duars portion of the Goalpara district of Assam, and resemble in every respect their countrymen in the Bhutan hills.

The language spoken by the Bhutias is said to be a dialect of the Tibetan more or less blended with words and idioms of the countries on which their own territory touches. In their religious observances the most remarkable circumstance is the noise with which they are accompanied. The instruments used are clarionets sometimes formed of silver and brass, but generally of wood with reed pipes, horns, shells, cymbals, drums and gongs.

The garments of the people consist of a long loose robe which wraps round the body, and is secured in its position by a leather belt round the waist. A legging of broadcloth is attached to a shoe made generally of buffalo hide. No Bhutia ever travels during the winter without protecting his legs and feet against the effects of the snow, by putting on these boots, which are secured by a garter tied under the knee. A cap made of fur or coarse woollen cloth completes the habiliment, and the only variation observable is the substitution of a cloth for a woollen robe during the summer months of the year. The diet of the great body of the people is the most miserable it is possible to conceive, they are restricted to the refuse of neglected crops of unripe wheat and barley, and their food consists chiefly of cakes made from these grains very imperfectly ground. The food of the superior classes consists of the flesh of goats, swine and cattle, and of rice imported from the Duars. The mode of preparing their food is most artificial and rude, with little attention to cleanliness and still less to the quality of the meat they consume. They are very fond of tea and use it in large quantities. All classes are very much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Their amusements are almost entirely confined to archery and quoits, and their character seldom appears to greater advantage than when engaged in these exercises. The character of the Bhutias, by the nature of their institutions, stands low in the social scale. Every element of deterioration is comprised in their government both secular and spiritual. Their energies are paralysed by the insecurity of property, their morals are degraded, and their numbers reduced by the unnatural system of polyandry and the excessive prevalence of monastic institutions.

KASHMIR or CASHMERE—A name now given to an extensive tract of country, stretching from the Punjab on the south and west, to Tibet on the north and east, its extreme length being about 400 miles and its breadth 80 miles. The boundary of this territory on the north and north-east is undefined, or unknown. The country includes the valley of Kashmir proper, 5,300 to 6,000 feet above the sea, Ladak or Leh, Baltistan or little Tibet, and several provinces of smaller importance, viz. Jummoo Bhadravar, Gilgit, Kishtwar, Naoshera, Punch, Rukshu and others, and is almost entirely mountainous. In the southern portion the mountain sides are clothed with forests of cedar and pine, but further northwards towards Tibet, there are large tracts destitute even of a trace of vegetation. The scenery of the mountains is in

fertile, but patient industry has rendered the plains and valleys productive in wheat barley the millets and pulses of various kinds, oil seeds, cotton, rice, indigo and tobacco. The sugar cane grows chiefly on the plains of Lus and the date in Makran. Vegetables of every kind are abundant, and the gardens and orchards in the vicinity of the towns produce the finest fruits, on the coast fish are caught in great quantities.

The manufactures of Baluchistan are unimportant, being confined to a few matchlocks and other fire arms at Kelat.

The inhabitants are divided into two great branches the Baluchis and the Brahuis, differing in language, figure and manners. The Baluchis are tall, well formed and of dark complexion the Brahuis so called from the words *bah ruh* i (on the waste) are much shorter and broader with hair and beards frequently brown. They are most numerous in the province of Jhalawar and in the north and west. They have great physical strength, and are generally more peaceful than the Baluchis. Both races are pastoral hospitable brave, excellent marksmen and capable of enduring much fatigue, and belong to the Sunni sect of Mahomedans. Neither possesses a written language and their early histories have not been preserved. Polygamy is universal, few however have more than two wives, some of the chiefs have four. Wives are obtained by purchase, and paid for in sheep &c. and a man is expected to marry the widow of a deceased brother. On the occurrence of a death the body is watched for three nights by friends and relatives, and the time is passed in feasting.

The government is despotic, the Khan having unlimited power over life, person and property, his rule being confined for the most part to the province immediately around his capital, the greater part of the country being held by tribal chiefs, over whom he has little or no control though they furnish contingents of men in case of war, and pay tribute, an obligation which is often evaded. The revenues are estimated at upwards of Rs. 3,00,000.

The chief towns of Baluchistan are Kelat, the capital, about 6,000 feet above the sea, Bela or Lus near the coast, Dadar, Gandava, Mustang, Nushki, Sarawan, Kej Pasi, Dera, Son meani and Quetta, the inferior towns are Chahgeh, Diz, Tump, Sami and Kharan.

The languages spoken are Baluchi and Persian.

BHUTAN—Very little is known of this territory which lies to the east of Sikkim, between the Jalpaiguri and Goalpara districts of Bengal and Assam, and the mountains that form the southern slope of the Himalayas. It extends from east to west 230 miles with a breadth of about 120 miles, lying between latitudes $26^{\circ} 18'$ and $28^{\circ} 2' N$ and longitudes $88^{\circ} 32'$ and about $92^{\circ} 30' E$. The eastern limits are not certainly known the area is about 19,000 square miles. It is crossed by two ranges of mountain land parallel to the great mountain chain beyond, one (the nearest), 3,000 feet high generally, with occasional peaks as much as 16,000 feet, the other, more distant and less lofty. Between the Himalayas and the first range is a high table land too bleak and barren to be habitable except at the foot of the first range where are most of the principal towns. To the east of the second range the land is level, and southwards of the lower range are the *Duars*, tracts of country of extraordinary fertility, whose produce once formed the chief means of subsistence of the people. These Duars were ceded to the British in 1866 in return for an annual payment of money. On the north Bhutan is bounded by Tibet and on the east by tracts inhabited by uncivilized mountain tribes. The scenery of Bhutan is scarcely to be equalled by that of any other country, at one view may be seen rugged barren hills and valleys covered with luxuriant vegetation rushing mountain torrents and gentle streams dense forests and sunny slopes placid lakes and steep precipices and vast ranges covered with eternal snow, while in regard to climate, the cold of Siberia, the heat of Africa, and the pleasant warmth of Italy, may all be experienced in a day's journey.

The soil produces rice, wheat and millet in abundance, and game of all kinds abounds in the forests—sheep, ponies and a hardy breed of horned cattle are reared. The roads are mere tracks through ravines which become torrents in the rainy season. The population, estimated at about 70,000, consists of three classes, the priests, the chiefs or Penlows, who are the governing class and the cultivators.

The country is governed nominally by a person called the Dharm Raja supposed to be a

divinity in human shape, but really by the Deb Rya, who is elected by the Penlows every three years from their own number. Buddhism is the religion of the country and the inhabitants are hardy and vigorous, with dark skins, and high cheek bones.

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A few Bhutias inhabit the Eastern Duars portion of the Goalpara district of Assam, and resemble in every respect their countrymen in the Bhutan hills.

The language spoken by the Bhutias is said to be a dialect of the Tibetan more or less blended with words and idioms of the countries on which their own territory touches. In their religious observances, the most remarkable circumstance is the noise with which they are accompanied. The instruments used are clarionets sometimes formed of silver and brass, but generally of wood with reed pipes, horns, shells, cymbals, drums and gongs.

The garments of the people consist of a long loose robe which wraps round the body, and is secured in its position by a leather belt round the waist. A legging of broadcloth is attached to a shoe made generally of buffalo hide. No Bhutia ever travels during the winter without protecting his legs and feet against the effects of the snow by putting on these boots, which are secured by a garter tied under the knee. A cap made of fur or coarse woollen cloth completes the habillment, and the only variation observable is the substitution of a cloth for a woollen robe during the summer months of the year. The diet of the great body of the people is the most miserable it is possible to conceive, they are restricted to the refuse of neglected crops of unripe wheat and barley, and their food consists chiefly of cakes made from these grains very imperfectly ground. The food of the superior classes consists of the flesh of goats, swine and cattle, and of rice imported from the Duars. The mode of preparing their food is most artificial and rude, with little attention to cleanliness and still less to the quality of the meat they consume. They are very fond of tea and use it in large quantities. All classes are very much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Their amusements are almost entirely confined to archery and quots, and their character seldom appears to greater advantage than when engaged in these exercises. The character of the Bhutias, by the nature of their institutions, stands low in the social scale. Every element of deterioration is comprised in their government both secular and spiritual. Their energies are paralysed by the insecurity of property, their morals are degraded and their numbers reduced by the unnatural system of polyandry and the excessive prevalence of monastic institutions.

KASHMIR or CASHMERE—A name now given to an extensive tract of country, reaching from the Punjab on the south and west, to Tibet on the north and east, its extreme length being about 400 miles and its breadth 280 miles. The boundary of this territory on the north and north-east is undefined, or unknown. The country includes the valley of Kashmir proper, 500 to 6000 feet above the sea, Ladak or Leh, Baltistan or Little Tibet, and several provinces of smaller importance, viz. Jummoo Bhadravur, Gilgit, Kishtar, Naosheri Punch, Rukshu and others, and is almost entirely mountainous. In the southern portion, the mountain sides are clothed with forests of cedar and pine but further northwards towards Tibet, there are large tracts destitute even of a trace of vegetation. The scenery of the mountains is in

the highest, degree picturesque The grandeur and splendour of Kashmir scenery results from the sublimity of the huge enclosing mountains, the beauty of the various gorges, the numerous lakes and fine streams, rendered often more striking by cataracts, the luxuriance and variety of the forest trees and the rich and varied vegetation of the lower ground

The valley of Kashmir is an expansion of part of the valley of the Jhelum, here called the Behat It is an oval plain, 4 500 square miles in area, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, whose passes on the north side are not less than 10,000 feet above the sea. The actual plain or bottom of the valley is about seventy miles long and thirty to forty miles wide, and is 5,300 feet above the sea The river Jhelum flows through it in a winding and tranquil, navigable stream, at one time washing the base of the hills on one side and then crossing to the other On the rising of the river in summer, when the snow melts on the mountains, the whole plain would be inundated, but for a system of dykes called *bunds* placed along the course of the stream The river expands into lakes, one of which, the Wular is about twenty miles long by nine broad, and another near the city of Srinagar the capital, as long, but of only half the breadth The soil of the valley is most fertile and produces corn of all kinds, fruits, nuts and flowers

The inhabitants of the valley are chiefly Mahomedans of the Sunni class, but in the surrounding country they exhibit a mixture of the Hindu and the Tartar, the Tartar characteristics being more marked as we approach the mountains, the dress, customs and even the religion changing gradually with the changes of the physical features of the country The language of the country is *Cashmiri*, derived from the Sanskrit and the Persian

The climate of the country though subject to extremes of temperature, is on the whole salubrious, and is divided into the four seasons as elsewhere, but the periodical rains of India do not reach so far into the mountains March and April are somewhat rainy, May and June are dry and fine, July and August are the hottest part of the year and are marked by thunder storms The winter lasts four months, and the ground is then covered with snow Earth quakes are frequent

The most celebrated manufacture of Kashmir is that of shawls, the wool used in their manufacture being of two kinds, one obtained from the tame, the other from the wild goat, wild sheep and other wild animals, the fine down growing next to the skin alone is taken The demand for these shawls has from various causes greatly fallen off of late years, and is still on the wane Otto of roses is also made in large quantity, and of the finest quality Fire-arms, saddlery, leather, papier mache, lacquered ware and paper are largely manufactured, and the artisans employ extraordinary pains in their manufacture, producing with their rude tools, work of extraordinary beauty and excellence

The chief towns are Kashmir or Srinagar and Jummoo, the two capitals, Skardo on the upper Indus, Islamabad, Kishtwar, Leh, Astor, Naoshera, Shahabad, Punch, Shapion and Gilgit

Golab Sing, the father of the present prince, was put in possession of the whole country by the British in 1846, to whom it had been ceded in 1845 by the Sikhs, who held possession of it since 1819, when they took it from the Afghans who had conquered it in 1753

Numerous passes lead into the Kashmir territory and valley, many of which are practicable for horses, but none for wheeled carriages, the principal among which may be mentioned, the Nabog pass on the eastern frontier, the Banihal pass 9 700 feet high, on the southern frontier, the Baramulla pass, westwards, or Punch pass 8,500 feet high, on the western frontier, Baramulla pass, southwards, and the Pir Panjal pass, 11,500 feet high, through which the road from Bhimbar goes (See Punjab Province native states)

MANIPUR is a rugged mountainous country south east of Assam, between Assam and the Burman empire It is intersected by two great valleys, one on the west and the other through the centre of the territory In the central valley, rice, pulse, sugar cane and tobacco grow luxuriantly and the tea plant flourishes throughout The soil is very fruitful, but there is little cultivation There are several brine springs in the territory Iron ore is found and there are manufactures of iron and copper, the latter being chiefly worked as bell metal for drinking and other vessels as well as coins The territory is 125 miles in length from north to south, and about 100 miles in breadth There are no public works, except a road from Cachar to

the capital, Imphal. The Manipuris, though Hindus of the Kshatriya or warrior caste are not of Aryan descent, their origin is locally ascribed to the union of two powerful tribes one Naga and the other Kuki, which had for a long time contended for the possession of the Manipur valleys. They are tall, well made and of a fair complexion. In character they are cunning, and treacherous in dealing with those who are not of their own race, but on the other hand they seem to behave with great honesty to one another, and their fidelity to their leaders is remarkable; they first became Hindus about a century ago. The country is regarded as neutral territory between British India and Burmah, and its boundaries on the east or Burmah side, are quite unsettled. (See Assam Province native states)

NEPAL—This independent state extends from Latitude $26^{\circ} 25'$ to $30^{\circ} 17'$ N. and from Longitude $80^{\circ} 15'$ to $88^{\circ} 15'$ E., and is bounded on the north by Thibet on the east by Sikkim and the British district of Darjeeling on the south by the British districts of Bansi, Gorakhpur, Chumpanin, Mozufferpore, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Purneah on the south west by Oudh, and on the west by the British district of Kumaon. Its length from east to west is about 350 miles, and its breadth about 160 miles, having an area of about 84,500 square miles. The principal territorial divisions are Muring, Chyampur, Makrani, Khuring, Nepal proper, Gurkha, Kachhi, and Malibum. The territory exhibits great diversity of surface and climate, and corresponding differences of vegetable and animal life. It is traversed by several considerable streams, and is divided into five parallel zones. The principal rivers which traverse Nepal, are the Karnali, Gandak, Trisul, Gogra, Bori Gandak, Kosi, Gogra and Laganathi, most of them rising in the highlands of Thibet. Along its southern border extends the *Tarai*, a long narrow strip of marshy forest and jungle about twenty miles broad, beyond this is a forest region producing a great variety of valuable timber. Beyond this again the country becomes more hilly and continues to rise in terraces. Still further north, these begin to assume a mountainous character, beyond and above which rises the great Snowy Range, where are found Mount Everest (29,000 feet), Dhaulagiri (26,860 feet), Gosaunthan, Kanchenjunga (28,156 feet), and others, the highest peaks in the world. Among the mountains are several inhabited valleys, varying in height from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the plains of Bengal. Of these the valley of Nepal proper is perhaps the largest, being twelve miles long, and nine miles broad. It is bounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and its undulating surface is covered with a rich expanse of cultivated land, watered by numerous winding streams, and studded with villages and towns. The valley has the appearance of a lake bed, and Hindu records describe it as having been so at some former time.

The climate of Nepal, notwithstanding its low latitude, from its great and varying elevations above the level of the sea, is characterised by the widest extremes in different parts, and all degrees of temperature, from the cold of Siberia to the burning heat of the African desert, may be experienced in a day or two's journey. Generally, however the climate resembles in some respects that of southern Europe. The seasons are those of Upper India, but the rains commence earlier and set in from the south east. In the *Tarai*, putrid fever is common, and fatal from the middle of March to the middle of November.

The mineral productions of this country are varied and important. Copper and iron mines are worked in the hills and level, and building stone abound. Mines of sulphur are said to be numerous, but little is known about them. The manufactures include utensils of copper, brass and iron, the casting of bells and the fabrication of cutlery, ordnance, guns and swords, also coarse cotton cloth and paper. Iron, copper, ivory, timber, hides, rice, ginger, wax, honey, cardamoms and fruits are exported.

The revenue is said to be about 43,00,000 Rupees, and the population, about 3,000,000, consists of Gurkhas, Newars, Bhutias and aboriginal mountain tribes. The Gurkhas are the ruling race and are Hinduized Tartars, the Newars, chiefly confined to Nepal proper, are agriculturists, traders and artisans, they have Chinese features and are also of Tartar origin, the Bhutias inhabit the higher ranges adjoining Thibet. All classes drink spirituous liquors to excess, and most of the domestic servants are slaves. The language spoken by the Gurkhas is a mountain

dialect of Hindi called *Prithviya*, the dialect of the Newars is peculiar to themselves, Hindustani, however, is generally understood.

The chief towns are Katmandu, the capital 4,784 ft in elevation and head-quarters of the Resident, having a population of about 50,000 souls, Lalita Patan, Dhritraon, Gurkha, Jamla and Makwanpur. This country is almost entirely unexplored, owing to the watchful vigilance and jealousy manifested by the ruling race in this respect. The British Government practically has no influence over Nepal, and except the Resident at Katmandu, no Englishman can enter, much more explore the country, and no survey can be executed, nor is the exact nature of the relations between Nepal and China correctly known, though it is said, a mission with presents proceeds to China every five years.

SIKKIM—A small mountainous tract, between Nepal and Bhutan, which last it resembles in its physical features and its productions are similar. On its northern frontier are some of the highest peaks of the Himalayan chain. It is about sixty six miles in length from north to south, and about fifty two in breadth. The population consists of Murmis, Lepchas, Bhutias and Limbus. The Rajah resides at the capital, Tamling, from November to May, when he moves to Chumbi, on the Thibetan side of the range. Sikkim is allowed £100 to £200 a year by the Government at Lhasa, and the allowance from the British Government has been increased to £1,200 a year, on the condition that every facility should be given to trade with Thibet. (See Bengal native states.)

HILL TIPPERAH—A mountainous tract bounded on the north by the British districts of Sylhet and Cachar, on the east by Burmah, on the south by the British districts of Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts, and on the west by British Tipperah. It is about 130 miles in length from north to south, and about fifty miles in breadth, and covered with dense bamboo jungle infested with wild animals. The inhabitants are called Kukis and cultivate rice, cotton, Indian corn, indigo, yams, beans and other vegetables. The soil is exceedingly fertile and the tea plant grows wild. The government is in the hands of a number of chiefs who levy tribute on their dependents at will, themselves paying an annual tribute to the Maharajah of the State. (See Bengal native states.)

OCEAN ISLANDS

Near the Malabar, Coromandel and Burmah Coasts

ANDAMAN ISLANDS AND COCOS—A chain of four large and several smaller islands, of volcanic origin, about 200 miles west of the coast of the Tenasserim province of British Burmah, extending north and south parallel to the coast, between the 10th and the 15th degrees of north Latitude, and the 92nd and 94th degrees of east Longitude, of a total length of about 200 miles, and an area of about 2,700 square miles. In this extent, north and south, are included the island of Prepara, uninhabited, and the islands of the Cow and Calf, which by some are excluded from this group, also the Cocos and Narcondam. They consist of a mountain ridge, rising at Saddle Peak to 2,400 feet, the escarped side being towards the east and sloping to the west. The main portion is about 140 miles in length, but divided into three parts by very narrow straits. Dangerous coral reefs surround the group, and dense tropical forest, coming down to the water's edge covers the greater part of their surface. They are peopled by dwarfed and woolly headed savages of the Papuan race, who have no fixed habitation, no pursuit, and no government, smearing themselves with mud and ochre as a protection from insects, and manifesting the most hostile disposition on every attempt to establish intercourse with them. There are several excellent harbours, the best of them being Port Blair, where a penal colony for all India was established in 1868, when the whole group was formally annexed and placed under an officer now styled the 'Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,' in direct correspondence with the Government of India. These islands are singularly interesting for their zoology, several species of large land animals being apparently confined to them. They have recently yielded a new large sized chimpanzee.

and a new species of hog. The population of the entire group, excluding the convict settlement, is about 3,000, and is fast dying out.

The four largest islands of the group are named respectively, North, Middle, South and Little Andaman, Middle Andaman, the largest, being about 60 miles long and 20 broad, South Andaman, 50 miles long and 23 broad. The last, about thirty miles in length, is separated from the main group of three by a strait called "Duncan Passage." Port Blair, 800 miles from Calcutta, is in the South Andaman, and is reached by a steamer from thence in four days. Mount Harriet, at the foot of which Earl Mayo was assassinated, is in the North Andaman. This mountain rises some 1,200 feet above sea level. Jungle fever is common here, and it is not safe to sleep on the lower slopes of the mount, which has a good bungalow at the summit, with a good road to it. The North Andaman is deeply indented by bays, clothed with the most lovely scenery. The chief government buildings and barracks are on Ross island, and there are extensive saw mills at Chatham island. The worst class of convicts are kept at Viper's island, where there is an Andaman village. Tea cultivation has been commenced at a point called Aberdeen in the central island. The Latitude of Port Blair (Chatham Island) is $11^{\circ} 41' 13''$ N. Longitude $92^{\circ} 42' 44''$ E.

Adjoining the Andaman Islands, between them and the Mergui Archipelago, is Barren Island, a remarkable, active volcano. The whole of this island is a volcanic cone about two miles in diameter as it rises out of the sea, and 1,700 feet high, its last recorded eruption took place in 1792. On the north, are the two small uninhabited islands called *The Coco's*, distant from Port Blair 175 miles, the larger of which is six miles long and two miles broad, the smaller, two and a half miles long and a mile broad. The Coco channel separates them from the Andamans.

NICOBAR ISLANDS—A group of islands situated between the parallels of $6^{\circ} 40'$ and $9^{\circ} 20'$, and meridians of 93° and 94° , about 150 miles south of the Andamans and about the same distance from Sumatra. They form two groups, the south group composed of the islands Great and Little Nicobar or Sumbelong,—the former about thirty miles long by twelve broad, and the latter fourteen miles long, by ten broad, separated by St. George's channel, about six miles broad—and several smaller islets. The north group, separated from the south by the Sombrero channel, is composed of the islands Katchall, Nancowry, Camorta (the largest), Trinkut, Teressa, Bompockra, Tillanchong, Chowry, Battu Malve, and the distant Car Nicobar. They possess two good harbours, and the southern group is covered to the highest summits with dense forest, while the northern is only wooded on the lower slopes of the hills, towards the sea board, the tops being covered with grass. They are inhabited by piratical Malays, who carry on a considerable traffic in coconuts, betel nuts, pigs, poultry and yams. Compared with the Andamanese, these people are perfectly civilised, they wear clothing, speak a little English and construct their boats and huts with great ingenuity. The population is small, about 8,000. The Dutch formed a settlement there in 1756, but abandoned all claim to the sovereignty over the islands in 1848. Formal possession was taken of the whole group in the year 1869 by the British Government, for a convict settlement. The climate is unhealthy. Nancowry is distant 225 miles from Port Blair and 390 miles from Rangoon.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS—A cluster of coral islands lying about 100 miles off the Malabar coast of India, between the parallels of 10° and 13° N and the meridians of 72° and 74° E, and containing a population of about seven or eight thousand souls. They form twenty Atols or groups, besides numerous small islands or reefs. The largest, named *Undaroot*, is the most productive, the rest being comparatively barren, yielding little else than coconuts. The natives are a mild and inoffensive race, living poorly and dwelling in low thatched, stone built houses. The greater portion of these islands were under the uncontrolled management of a Princess of Cannanore, subject to the payment of an annual tribute to the British Government of £1,000. This tribute having fallen into arrears, the whole of the five group of islands in her possession were attached, and are now under British administration. They are included in the district of south Kanara, under the Madras jurisdiction. The island of *Municy*, lying further south, near the parallel of 8° , is also included in the same district.

situated at the foot of, and surrounding the central mountain region. The rainfall is considerable, the greatest quantity of rain falling about the setting in of the south west monsoon, but heavy downpours occur at intervals throughout the year, even the dry season being interrupted by refreshing showers, March and April are the hottest months of the year.

The chief production of the mineral kingdom is plumbago which is largely exported. Ores of iron and manganese are pretty generally diffused, and nitre, alum and salt are also obtained. The island yields also numerous gems, as amethysts, rubies, sapphires, cat's eyes, garnets, &c. The pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, on the north west coast of Ceylon, was formerly the most productive in the world, but for many years past, no pearls have been obtained to speak of. The manufacture of salt which is a Government monopoly, is confined to particular localities. Hambintota on the south coast, and Pablam to the north of Colombo, are the chief salt producing places. Much salt is also made in the vicinity of Jaffna. The vegetation is rich and varied. All the plants and fruits of the warm land flourish freely, with others which are not so well known in India.

The chief vegetable productions besides paddy (rice), grown chiefly in the lowlands, are the coconut, coffee and cinnamon, which form the main source of wealth to the island. The coconut palm is found mostly in the maritime districts of the west and south. The cinnamon plant is cultivated extensively on the western coast, chiefly in the neighborhood of Colombo. The plantations of coffee are situated mostly upon the mountain slopes, and in the lofty valleys of the interior. A considerable amount of European energy, skill and capital have of late years been brought to bear upon the production in Ceylon of this useful article of commerce. About 1,000,000 cwt of coffee, the produce of the Ceylon plantations, are exported yearly to the European and other markets.

The forests contain valuable timber trees, as satin wood, jack wood, calumander, ebony and others. Cotton and sugar cane can be grown, but are not cultivated to any extent. Tobacco is cultivated in the northern parts, where also the black palm-yrabounds, and is largely exported. Potatoes and other European vegetables are grown in the Kandyan country.

The government of Ceylon is entirely separate from that of India. Ceylon is a crown colony, and is administered by a governor appointed by the Queen, assisted by an executive council of five members, and a legislative council of fifteen (including the executive).

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six provinces, *viz*, the western, central, southern, eastern, north western and northern each under the control of a Government Agent. The provinces are again subdivided into districts, over each of which an Assistant Government Agent is appointed. There is a supreme, civil and criminal court, and district courts of the chief stations of the several provinces, *viz*, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Batticaloa, Kurungalla and Jaffna or Jaffnapatam.

The means of internal communication are good, the island being traversed in most parts by excellent roads. A railway connects Colombo with the mountain capital Kandy, and has been extended into the coffee producing districts of the Central Province.

The population of the island according to a census taken in 1871 was 2,405,787. The inhabitants consist principally of native Cinghalese in the western, north western, central and southern provinces, and Tamils in the northern and eastern. Besides these, there are in all the large towns, numbers of people of mixed (European and native) origin who are designated Burghers or Eurasians. In addition also to the Tamils, who are permanently resident in the country, there is a large floating population of immigrants from the coast of India who are engaged in the coffee cultivation and other industrial pursuits in Ceylon. Mahomedans of Arab descent are found scattered throughout the island, engaged chiefly as traders. The Veddas, an aboriginal and savage race, inhabit the remote jungles of the interior and subsist mainly upon the products of the chase.

The chief towns are *Colombo* the capital and seat of Government, situated on the western coast near the mouth of the Kalany Ganga population about 100,000. Colombo harbour is only capable of receiving small vessels. *Galle*, or *Punt de Galle* is the chief town in the southern province, and the port of call for all the mail steamers proceeding to Calcutta, China and Australia.

MALDIVÉ ISLANDS, or, *Maleewa* (Thousand Isles) A chain of coral islands south of the Laccadives, extending from Latitude $0^{\circ} 40' S$ to $7^{\circ} 6' N$, and nearly on the meridian of $73^{\circ} 30' E$, with a breadth of about fifty miles. The group is composed of seventeen Atols each of which is fringed with reefs, sometimes extending to the distance of two or three miles, beyond which there are no soundings. In the centre of each Atol, there is a lagoon of from 15 to 49 fathoms in depth. They are richly clothed with wood chiefly palm, and are fertile in fruit and various edible roots, they also produce millet, and abound in coconuts, fowls and all descriptions of fish. The inhabitants are a timid, inoffensive and civilised race, and carry on a considerable trade with Bengal, Ceylon, the Malabar Coast, and Sumatra. They are expert navigators and sailors, and have schools for teaching navigation on some of the islands, and even make and repair nautical instruments. They are remarkable for their hospitality and kindness to shipwrecked mariners, for which they refuse all pecuniary compensation, and are Mahomedans governed by a Sultan whose title and rank are hereditary. He resides in the island of Male or Mohl, and pays an annual tribute to the British Government in Ceylon. The population consists of about 200,000 souls.

CEYLON—This large and beautiful island, 'The jewel of the Eastern Seas,' lies to the south of the peninsula of India, between the parallels of $5^{\circ} 55'$ and $9^{\circ} 51'$ North Latitude, and the meridians of $79^{\circ} 41'$ and $81^{\circ} 54'$ East Longitude. It is separated from the main land by Palks Strait, and the Gulf of Manaar, which at their narrowest part, along what is known as Adam's Bridge, are about sixty two miles in width. The distance between the most northerly point of the peninsula of Jaffna, and Point Culmere on the coast of the Karnatik, is only about forty miles. Its greatest length from north to south is about 270 miles, and its greatest width, from east to west, about 156 miles. Its area is about 24,454 square miles.

Adam's Bridge, which almost connects Ceylon with the main land of India, consists of a chain of low coral reefs and sand banks, stretching between the islands of Manaar and Pamban.

The central part of the island is mountainous, consisting of a succession of mountainous ridges with intervening valleys, many of them of considerable elevation. The highest peak is that of Pedrolithalla, which overlooks the plain of Nuwara Eliya and reaches an elevation of 8,260 feet. The plain itself is upward of 6,000 feet above the sea level, and is resorted to as a sanatorium by the English residents of the low country.

Other important heights are Kirrigalpoia 7,810 feet, Totapella 7,720 feet, and Adam's peak, an isolated mountain on the south west of the central mountain zone, formerly supposed to be the highest in Ceylon but now ascertained to be only 7,420 feet in height. Between the mountainous district and the sea, there is a broad belt of low country extending round the coast, but narrower in the southern part of the island than in the northern.

Numerous rivers and streams take their rise among the mountains in the interior, and flow in all directions to the sea. The largest of these are the Mahaweli Gangra, which rises in the neighbourhood of Nuwara Eliya, and flows into the Bay of Bengal near Trincomalee; the Kiliny Gangra, which enters the sea a little to the north of Colombo on the western coast; the Kili Gangra, Maha Oya, and several others. Although few of its rivers are available to any great extent for navigation, no country in the world is perhaps so well watered as Ceylon. There are no natural lakes, properly so called in the island, but along different parts of the eastern and western coasts, there are extensive lagoons or brack waters, similar to those on the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency.

The climate of Ceylon is peculiarly under the influence of the monsoons. The north east monsoon prevails from November till March or April and the south western from May till October. Variable winds and considerable atmospheric disturbance mark the transition from one monsoon to the other. Notwithstanding its low latitude, the temperature is generally much less oppressive than in India. On the western coast it varies but slightly throughout the year and the atmosphere in this part of the island especially during the prevalence of the south west monsoon, is exceedingly moist. The eastern and northern parts are hotter and drier. The being, and the hill country is temperate and healthy. The most unhealthy districts are those

situated at the foot of and surrounding the central mountain region. The rainfall is considerable, the greatest quantity of rain falling about the setting in of the south west monsoon, but heavy downpours occur at intervals throughout the year, even the dry season being interrupted by refreshing showers. March and April are the hottest months of the year.

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The population of the island according to a census taken in 1871 was 2,405,587. The inhabitants consist principally of native Cinghalese in the western, north western, central and southern provinces, and Tamils in the northern and eastern. Besides these, there are in all the large towns, numbers of people of mixed (European and native) origin, who are designated Burghers or Eurasians. In addition also to the Tamils who are permanently resident in the country, there is a large floating population of immigrants from the coast of India, who are engaged in the coffee cultivation and other industrial pursuits in Ceylon. Mahomedans of Arab descent are found scattered throughout the island, engaged chiefly as traders. The Weddians an aboriginal and savage race inhabit the remote jungles of the interior and subsist mainly upon the products of the chase.

The chief towns are Colombo, the capital and seat of Government, situated on the western coast near the mouth of the Kalany Ganga, population about 100,000. Colombo harbour is only capable of receiving small vessels. Galle or Punt de Galle is the chief town in the southern province, and the port of call for all the mail steamers proceeding to Calcutta, China and Australia.

or homewards *Trincomallee* on the north east coast, has a fine harbour, but little used, except by the ships of the Royal Navy. It was formerly the seat of the Government agency of the eastern province *Jaffna*, or *Jaffnapatam*, on a peninsula in the extreme north of Ceylon, is the capital of the northern province. *Kandy*, the chief town of the central province, 72 miles from Colombo, was the capital of the island at the time of its conquest by the British. It is situated in a valley at an elevation of about 1,700 feet above the sea level, near it is *Peradeniya*, with its satin wood bridge over the *Mahaweli Ganga*, and its pretty botanical gardens. Other places of some importance are *Kalutara* (Calcutra), *Negombo* a little to the north of Colombo, and *Puttiam* on the western coast. *Matara* and *Hambantota* on the southern, and *Batticaloa* the residence of the Government agent of the eastern province, on the east coast. In the interior are *Nurvara Eliya*, the sanitarium of the island, situated on a plain 6,200 feet above the sea. *Kurunegalla*, the chief town of the north western province, *Gampolla*, *Malalle* and *Badulla*.

The first settlement Europeans in Ceylon was made by the Portuguese in the early part of the 16th century. In the following century the Portuguese were deprived of their possessions in the island by the Dutch, whose settlements fell into the hands of the English in 1796, when Ceylon was annexed to the Presidency of Madras. Shortly afterwards in 1801 it was made into a separate colony.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND ADEN.

The Straits Settlements, comprising a total area of about 1,600 square miles and containing a population of about 206,000 souls, consist of the islands of Singapore and Penang, off the coast of the Malay Peninsula, together with a considerable tract of country in the neighbourhood of Malacca, on the coast between Singapore and Penang, and a tract of smaller area known as the Wellesley Province, on the same coast and adjoining Penang. They were all formerly regarded as dependencies of the Bengal Government, but now form a crown colony, with an administration quite independent of that of India. The chief authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Queen, as in the case of Ceylon, assisted by an executive council and a legislative council. The several settlements are under the control of Lieutenant Governors, who are also members of the central, executive and legislative assemblies. The following is a brief account of them.

PENANG, OR PULO PENANG—(Betel nut Island) called also Prince of Wales Island, is situated between $5^{\circ} 15'$ and $5^{\circ} 30'$ North Latitude, and in Longitude $100^{\circ} 45'$ E., off the western coast of the Malay peninsula, and separated from the peninsula by a strait about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part. The island is 16 miles long, and from 8 to 12 miles broad, and comprises an area of 165 square miles, with a population of some 40,000 souls. The interior of Penang rises into hills of considerable elevation, nearly 2,500 feet above sea level, running from north to south, which divide the island into two nearly equal portions. The plain country on the eastern side of the hills, is the most thickly inhabited part, on this side is situated fort Cornwallis.

The climate is relaxing and enervating, owing to the excessive humidity of the atmosphere conjoined with great heat. Except in unusually dry years, a month does not pass without more or less rain, and the usual yearly rainfall ranges from 60 to 90 inches. January and February are the driest months. There is no cold season to invigorate the system after the oppressive heat, for this reason the climate is a trying one to Europeans. The mornings and nights are cool throughout the year, and fogs, so prevalent on the opposite coast, that of Province Wellesley, do not occur except at the base of the hills. The southerly wind is considered unhealthy, but is fortunately rare, while the northern is refreshing and pleasant.

Fruits are obtained in abundance on the island and pine apples grow wild.

Penang was ceded to the British in 1786, by the chief of the adjacent territory of Queddah.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY—Is a small strip of country about 35 miles in length and 4 in breadth, on the Queddah coast of the Malay peninsula, opposite to the island of Penang.

ceded to the British in 1820 by the chief of Queddah. The chief town of this settlement is George Town. The channel between the main land and the island of Penang, forms a good natural harbour for shipping. Population about 52,000, area 140 square miles.

Notwithstanding its closeness to Penang, the climate of the settlement differs materially in some respects from that of the island. It is not so much subject to the oppressive calms and damp heated atmosphere, and is therefore cooler, and the air fresher and more invigorating, the maximum heat being 87°. The dry season includes December, January, February and March, and less rain falls on the coast than on the island of Penang.

MALACCA—Is an extensive district situated on the western coast of the Malay peninsula, between Singapore and Penang. It extends for about 40 miles along the coast, and inland to a distance of about 25 miles, comprising an area of about 1,000 square miles. The coast is barren and rocky, and the interior mountainous, with picturesque valleys covered with dense, but roadless forests containing valuable timber. The boundaries of the district have not been laid down, little in fact being known of the interior, or of any other parts, beyond the coast and the borders of the Malacca river, which is navigable during the rainy season for small boats for about 15 miles. Several hot springs are found in the interior, distant about 18 miles from the chief town, one of which is at Sabang near port Lismore, and another in the Naming district. These hot springs are much resorted to by all classes of natives for the cure of various local diseases.

The climate is sultry, and the temperature equable, the thermometer ranging from 72° to 85° throughout the year. From the end of November to the end of February, the prevailing winds are northerly. It usually rains during the whole of December, but fair weather succeeds in January and February. In April the south west monsoon commences, and is succeeded by the north east monsoon in November. The most unhealthy time of the year, is during the Sumatra gales, in August and September. Land winds blow at night throughout the entire year.

The vegetable productions of the country include rice, sago, pepper, cocoanuts and fruits. Tin mines are worked in various parts. The inhabitants, numbering about 54,000, are chiefly Malays, Portuguese and Chinese. Malacca, the chief town, is picturesquely situated at the entrance of the Malacca river, and is one of the oldest European settlements in the East. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1510, and held by them till it was taken by the Dutch in 1642. The Dutch were dispossessed by the English in 1795, but were reinstated in their sovereignty over the territory in 1818. By a treaty, however, concluded with Holland in 1824, Malacca was finally ceded to the English.

SINGAPORE—An island in the strait of Malacca, situated off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. It is separated from the main land by a narrow channel not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in width. The island is about 27 miles long, and about 11 miles broad, and comprises an area of about 275 square miles.

The surface of Singapore is beautifully diversified with hills, valleys and plains, the whole being covered with a luxuriant vegetation down to the water's edge. The only hills of any considerable elevation is *Bukit Tekong*, or the tin hill, near the northern coast and about 1,200 feet in height. The soil is fertile, producing sugar, cotton, coffee, nutmegs, pepper and cocoanuts.

Singapore, the chief town and the seat of Government, is situated on the south side of the island, on both banks of a salt water creek, navigable for lighters and other small craft. It is one of the great emporiums of trade in the East, and possesses a splendid harbour, safe, easily approached and well sheltered. Latitude 1° 17' 20" N, Longitude 103° 51' 18" E.

The climate of Singapore, though sultry, is not unhealthy. The atmosphere is in general extremely moist, moderating the high temperature and agreeing well with European constitutions. At night, dense fogs spread over the island and at particular seasons the dews are heavy. The thermometer seldom rises higher than 86°, or falls below 70°, nor does it vary more than four or five degrees in the 24 hours. The north east monsoon commences about the 15th October, continuing until the setting in of the south west monsoon, about the middle of April. Rain is never very constant, and the average yearly rainfall is about 90 inches.

The inhabitants, principally Malays and Chinese number from fifty to sixty thousand, the Chinese being the most numerous as well as the most industrial class

The town was an ancient Malay settlement It was taken by the British in 1818, and the sovereignty of Britain was confirmed by a convention with the Dutch in 1825

ADEN

Aden is a peninsula situated on the south coast of the Province of Yemen, in Arabia Felix, and is located in Latitude $12^{\circ} 47'$ North, and Longitude $45^{\circ} 10'$ East

The British territory includes the peninsula and extends to a creek named Khor Maksar, about two miles to the northward of the defensive work across the Isthmus

The adjoining peninsula of Jebel Ihsan, generally called little Aden, is within British limits as is also the harbour The area of the land may be approximately stated at about thirty five square miles The population, exclusive of the garrison, was 19,790 in 1872

The inhabited peninsula is about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater, and three in its lesser diameter, and is connected with the continent by a narrow neck of land, 1350 yards in breadth which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides, in fact it would be, were it not for a causeway constructed for the convenience of the land traffic, and the passage of the Sheikh Othman aqueduct

Aden is a large crater formed of lofty precipitous hills the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1775 feet these on the exterior sides slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys radiating from a common centre A gap exists opposite the fortified island of Seerah, the position of which would induce the belief that the circle was at one time complete, but that some convulsion of nature produced the gap

Aden West Bay, more generally known as Aden Back Bay, formed by the peninsula of Jebel Ihsan on the west, and Jebel Shum Shum on the east, is about eight miles broad from east to west, by four miles from north to south, and is divided into two bays by a spit which runs off half a mile to the southward of the small island of Aliyah The depth of water in the western bay is from three to four fathoms, decreasing gradually towards the shore, across the entrance, four and a half to five fathoms, and at a distance of two miles out side, ten to twelve fathoms

There are several islands in the inner bay, the principal, Jazira Sawayah, or Slave Island, is 300 feet high, and almost joined to the main land at low water

The climate during the north east monsoon, or from October to April, is cool and pleasant, particularly in November, December and January During the remainder of the year, hot sandy winds, known as *shamal*, or north, indicating the direction from which they come, prevail within the crater, but on the western or Steamer Point side, the breezes coming directly off the sea, are fairly cool, and that locality is accordingly much preferred by European residents The months of May and September are especially disagreeable, those being the periods of the change of the monsoons, when the wind almost entirely ceases, and the air is close and oppressive towards morning a cool and refreshing land breeze generally springs up Aden is not usually considered by medical men to be an unhealthy station, but it is a well ascertained fact, that long residence impairs the faculties and undermines the constitution of Europeans, and even natives of India suffer from the effects of too prolonged an abode in the settlement

The town and part of the military cantonment are within the crater, and consequently are surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern side, where a gap exists

The supply of water which is now plentiful in the settlement, is derived from four sources, *viz.*, wells, aqueducts, tanks and reservoirs, and condensers The annual rainfall at Aden is very limited, seldom exceeding six or seven inches, as long as the tanks have water in them, the three condensers on the settlement are not worked, from these water is obtainable on an emergency to the extent of 46,600 gallons per diem, should the supply in the tanks and

wells fall short at any time. There are, in addition, several condensers belonging to private companies who sell water to the public.

The garrison and camp followers number 3,500. Europeans live in Aden in exactly the same manner as in India, but the actual expenditure incurred, is about 20 per cent in excess of what it would be in Bombay, and consequently still greater than what would be required in the most civilised Wines, spirits, beer and European stores are somewhat cheaper than in India, owing to Aden being a free port, but unless private individuals import their own requirements, such articles can only be purchased from the local shop keepers at about Indian prices.

The settlement is presided over by an officer who is styled *Political Resident*, and who resides at Steamer Point, but his office is in the centre. The Resident has two assistants and there is a cantonment magistrate, who is also *ex officio*, an assistant. These officers perform all the civil revenue, judicial and ministerial duties of the settlement. Aden is politically subject to the Government of Bombay, and is considered for legal purposes as part of British India.

Since its capture in 1839 by the British, great attention has been paid to the fortifying of Aden, and all the latest improvements, in engineering and artillery, have been applied to render it almost impregnable.

The port of Aden is in charge of a Conservator, and is regulated by the Indian Ports Act. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, the visits of ships of foreign navies are becoming more frequent yearly, necessitating a vessel of war of some size being always stationed at Aden.

The Arab tribes we have to deal with at Aden are the following, *viz* —

The *Abdali* tribe, inhabiting a district lying in a north north westerly direction from Aden, called *Lahaj*, about thirty three miles long and eight broad. Al Hautah, the capital, where the Sultan resides, is situated about twenty one miles from the Barrier Gate. The population of this district is about 15,000. The Abdalis are the most civilised but least warlike of all the tribes in south western Arabia.

The *Fadhli* tribe, inhabiting two large districts, with a sea board of 100 miles, extending eastward from the boundary of the *Abdali*. *Shograh*, their chief sea port, is situated 60 or 70 miles from Aden. The *Fadhli*s are proud, warlike and independent, possessing in a high degree the virtues and vices of the true *Bedouin*. Their number of fighting men is about 6,700.

The *Akrabi* tribe, inhabiting a district, the coast line of which stretches from Bir Ahmed to Ras Amran. This people have a high reputation for courage.

There are other tribes, but as they do not reside in the immediate vicinity of Aden, it is unnecessary to refer to them.

The language of the place is Arabic, but other Asiatic tongues, as Hindustani, Persian, Gujarati, Sindhi, &c, as well as several European languages, are spoken and understood.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM

Attached to the Government of Aden is the island of *Perim* known among the Arabs as *Majoon*. It is situated in the Straits of Babel Mandeb, a mile and a half from the Arabian, and eleven miles from the African coast. It has an excellent and capacious harbour, about a mile and a half in length, half a mile in breadth and with a varying depth of from four to six fathoms. The highest point of the island is 245 feet above the level of the sea. The island was first taken possession of by the East India Company in 1799 but was then deemed untenable as a military position. It was re-occupied in the beginning of 1857, a light house erected, and quarters built for a detachment of native infantry, fifty strong, who now garrison the place under the command of a British officer. This detachment is relieved every two months.

All endeavours to procure water have failed, and but a scanty supply is procurable from the adjacent coasts, a condensing apparatus now supplies this want as at Aden.

The only other British possessions in the vicinity of Arabia are, the *Mussah* Islands in the Bay of Tadjura, the island of *Eibat* near Zaila, and the *Koeria Blooria Islands* on the Mahra coast of Arabia. They are only valuable for the guano deposits which are found upon them.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERRITORIAL DESIGNATIONS

- ARAKAN**—A tract of country about 300 miles in length, situated to the east of the Bay of Bengal, between the parallels of 18° and $21^{\circ} 30'$ N, and meridians of 92° and 95° E, under the British Burmah jurisdiction, comprising the districts of Akyah, Northern Arakan, Kyaukhyoo and Sundoway—(See p 87 and 88)
- BAGHELKHAND**—The country of the Baghelas, embracing the native states of Rewar, Nagode, Muhar, Sohawal and Koti, under the Central India Agency—(See p 112)
- BARI DOAB**—The plain country between the Sutlej and Ravi, and the Bias and Ravi rivers—*Doab* signifies two waters—(See p 23)
- BEHAR**—A province under the Bengal jurisdiction, comprising the divisions of Patna and Bhagalpur—(See p 51 52 and 55)
- BENGAL**—A Province under the Bengal jurisdiction comprising the Burdwan, Ryshbhye and Cooch Behar, and Dacca divisions—(See p 47 48 49 50 and 55)
- BENGAL PRESIDENCY**—The chief Presidency of British India. All territory not included within the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, has been hitherto deemed as coming within the limits of this third great division of India, designated 'The Bengal Presidency'. This designation, though still maintained for convenience, is however, now regarded as obsolete, considering the many distinct provinces, and independent territorial jurisdictions which it now embraces—(See p 5)
- BERAR**—The country assigned by the Nizam of Hyderabad to the British, and known as the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or Berar—(See p 95 and 96)
- BHATTIANA**—So called from having been the possession of the Bhattis of Rajput descent. A tract comprised within the British district of Sirsa and the northern portion of the Bikaner state between the parallels of $29^{\circ} 12'$ and $30^{\circ} 30'$, and meridians of $73^{\circ} 0'$ and $75^{\circ} 20'$
- BUNDELKHAND**—The country of the Bundelras. A tract bounded on the west and north west by the Gwalior state on the north east by the Jumna River which separates it from the British districts of Etawah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Allahabad, on the east by Baghelkhand, and on the south by the British districts of Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore—(See p 112 114 and 115)
- BITABAR**—A belt of waterless jungle, formed of boulders and the debris of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, extending from four to fourteen miles in breadth, and lying between the Tirai and the sub Himalayas—(See p 36)
- BABRIAWAR**—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Gujarat, named from the Babria tribe of coolies who inhabit it, lying to the west of the Gohelwar district
- BHAKAR**—A tract of rugged hill country near Mount Abu, to the east of the Sirohee state, inhabited by Grassias, a half blood tribe between Bhils and Rajputs—(See p 105)
- CARNATIC**—See KARNATK
- CHHATTISGARH**—The south eastern division of the Central Provinces, comprising the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, between the parallels of $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $83^{\circ} 15'$ N, and meridians of $16^{\circ} 50'$ and $23^{\circ} 10'$ E, bounded on the north by Rewar native state, and province Chota Nagpore of the Bengal jurisdiction, on the south by Bastar native state, and on the west by the districts of Chanda, Bhindara, Bilaghat, Seoni and Mandla of the Central Provinces—(See p 76)
- CHOTA NAGPORE**—A province under the Bengal jurisdiction comprising the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Singhbhoom, and Manbhoom, and the Garhyti states of Ching Bikhari, Koria, Sarguja, Jashpur, Udaipur Gangpur and Bonai—(See p 53 and 55)
- CHAPPAN**—A stretch of rugged hill country and jungle in the south east corner of the Oodey pore state, Rajputana—(See p 105)
- CHIAUMELA**—A strip of country in the extreme south east corner of Rajputana—(See p 105)
- CIRCARS**—See Northern Circars
- DECCAN**—In its usual acceptation implies the tract of country in Southern India situated between the Nerbudda and Kistna rivers. Properly speaking however it includes the whole of the territory lying south of the Vindhyā mountains which separate it from Hindustan on the north, and between the Eastern and Western Ghats

- DERAJAT OR DAMAN**, *the border*.—The country stretching between the Suliman range of hills and the Indus, and so called from the three towns, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Fateh Khan lying within it.—(See p 22.)
- DUARS**.—Passes leading from the Bhutan mountains into the Darrang and Kamrup districts of Assam, including the country on the British border to their south. There are eleven bordering on Koch Behar and British territory, between the rivers Tista and Monas, five on the north frontier of the Kamrup district, and two on that of the Darrang district.
- GODWAR**.—A small tract of hilly country lying between Sirohee native state and Merwara, on the boundary between the Oodeypore and Jodhpore states in Rajputana.
- GOHELWAR**.—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province Gujrat, named from the Gohel Rajputs by whom it is principally peopled, lying south of the Ahmedabad district, and on the east of districts Babriwar and Kattywar.
- GONDWANA**.—Or the land of the Gond race, an extensive, imperfectly defined hilly tract of Central India, it may however be considered as lying between Latitudes $19^{\circ} 50'$ and $24^{\circ} 30' N$, and Longitudes $77^{\circ} 40'$ and $87^{\circ} 30' E$. This name is now regarded as obsolete.
- GUJARAT**.—An extensive province of the Bombay Presidency, comprehending within its limits the peninsula of Kattywar, the whole territories of the Gukhwar and of his tributaries, together with the petty independent states, in Mahi Kanra and Rewa Kanra, and bounded on the north by the Gulf of Cutch and the territories of Mallani, Marwar and Meyswar of the Rajputana Agency, on the south by the Gulf of Cambay and the British districts of Khandesh and Surat of the Bombay Presidency on the east by the Khindesh district, and Malwa of the Central India Agency, and on the west by the Arabian Sea.—(See p 143, 148 and 154.)
- GARHWAL, BRITISH AND NATIVE**.—A tract of country in the Himalayas, bounded on the north by the native state of Bashahr of the Punjab, and Hundes or south western Tibet, on the east by the British district of Kumaun, on the south by Kohlikhand, and on the west by the British district of Dehra Dun. The native portion is the state of Tehri, the British portion is the district of Garhwal in the Kumaun division of the North Western Provinces.—(See p 34 and 36.)
- HALLAP OR HALLAWAR**.—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar province Gujrat, named from the Halla tribe of Rajputs who inhabit it. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Cutch, on the north east by the districts of Machu Kanra and Jhallawar, on the east by the district of Kattywar, on the south by the districts of Kattywar and Sorath, and on the west by the district of Okhmandal.
- HARAOOTI**.—A tract comprised within the native states of Loondee, Kotah and Jhallawar in the Rajputana Agency.—(See p 103.)
- HARRIANA**.—A tract comprised in the British district of Hissar, and the northern portion of the Bikaner state, lying between Latitude $28^{\circ} 33'$ and $30^{\circ} 0' N$, and Longitude $75^{\circ} 2' 0'$ and $76^{\circ} 22' E$.
- HUNDOS OR NAKT KHORSUM**.—The south western portion of Thibet lying to the north of Garhwal and Kumaun.
- JAINTIA HILLS**.—A hilly tract adjoining the Khasi hills on the east, and comprised in the district named Khasi and Jaintia hills.—(See p 65 and 68.)
- JAUNSAIR BAWAR**.—A tract comprising the northern sub division of district Dehra Dun, in the North Western Provinces.—(See p. 36.)
- JACH OR CHAJ DOAR**.—The plain country between the Jhelum and Chenab rivers of the Punjab.—(See p 23.)
- JHALLAWAR**.—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province Gujrat, named from the Jhalli tribe of Rajputs who principally people it. It extends over the north-eastern part of the peninsula, on the south and south west are the districts of Kattywar and Hallar, and on the west is the district of Machukanta, area 2,514 square miles.
- JULLUNDUR DOAR**.—The plain country between the Bias and Sutlej rivers of the Punjab.—(See p 23.)
- KANARA**.—A tract stretching along the western coast of India from the Portuguese territory of Goa down to the district of Malabar. It is divided into north and south, the former portion naming the district of Kanara to the Bombay Presidency, the latter

being the district of the same name in the Madras Presidency—(See p 122 and 145)

KARNATIC—A division of Southern India confined to the eastern side of the Madras Presidency. The limits were probably at no time very accurately or clearly defined. It is said to commence at the southern limit of the Kistna district, and to extend down to Cape Comorin

KATTYWAR—The name of a peninsula comprehended in the province of Gujrat, and lying to the west. On the north it is bounded by the Gulf of Cutch, on the west and south by the Arabian Sea, and on the east by the Gulf of Cambay—(See p 153)

KHASI HILLS—A tract of hilly country lying between the Assam districts of Kamrup and Sylhet, and between the Garo and Jaintia hills. This tract and the Jaintia hills comprise a district in Assam—(See p 65 and 68)

KONKAN—A narrow tract in the Presidency of Bombay, comprised in the districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, and stretching along the coast from the native state of Sawantwari, on the frontier of Goa, to the Daman river on the north, a length of about 330 miles, with a breadth varying from 25 to 50 miles—(See p 154)

MACHU KANTA—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Gujrat, named from the river Machu which flows through its centre to the Gulf of Cutch, lying to the west of the Jhallawad district

MAHI KANTA—A tract lying on the north east of the province of Gujrat, extending from the Ahmedabad district to the Rajputana frontier—(See p 153)

MALABAR—A tract naming a district of the Madras Presidency, bounded on the north by Kanara and Coorg, on the east by Mysore native state and district Coimbatore, on the south by Cochin native state, and on the west by the sea—(See p 122)

MALLANI—A tract within the territory of the Jodhpore native state, lying on the south west of Rajputana, bounded on the north west by Jeysulmere native state, on the east and south by Marwar, and on the west by Sind—(See p 102 and 103)

MALWA—A tract in Central India, bounded on the west by the Aravalli range, on the south by the Vindhya chain of hills, on the east by Bundelkhand, and included in the southern portions of the Rajputana and Central India Agencies—(See p 112 and 115)

MARWAR—Another name for Jodhpore native state in the Rajputana Agency—(See p 102)

the Satpuras, which enclose it on the south. The British portion is the district of that name in the Nerbudda division of the Central Provinces—(See p 75)

NORTHERN CIRCARS—An antiquated division of the Madras Presidency between Latitude $15^{\circ} 40'$ and $20^{\circ} 17' N$, and Longitude $79^{\circ} 12'$ and $85^{\circ} 20' E$, about 470 miles in length. The Northern Circars formerly comprised the tracts of Chicacole Rajahmundry Ellore Condapilly and Guntur, the whole of which are now included in the Nistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts of the Madras Presidency—(See p 119)

OKHMANDAL—A small district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province Gujarat, at the north west angle of the peninsula

ORISSA—A province under the Bengal jurisdiction, comprising the Orissa division, consisting of the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Pooree, and nineteen tributary states—(See p 53 54 and 55)

PATAR—A remarkable plateau on the eastern side of Rajputana—(See p 105)

RECHNA DOAB—The plain country lying between the Ravi and Chenab rivers of the Punjab—(See p 23)

REWA KANTA—A tract lying along the north east of the Gujarat province, of the Bombay Presidency, south of Mahikanta, and between the rivers Tapti and Mahi—(See p 153)

ROHILKHAND—An extensive tract, mostly plain, bounded on the west and south by the river Ganges, on the south east by Oudh, on the north east by Kumaun and Nepal native state and on the north by British Garhwal, comprised within the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad Bareilly, Budaun Shahjahanpur and the Tarai under the title of the Rohilkhand division. Rohilkhand was ceded to the British by the Nawab of Oudh in 1801—(See p 30)

SHIKHAWATI—A tract comprising the northern portion of the Jeypore native state, in Rajputana—(See p 102 and 103)

SIND, (from *Sindhu*, a collection of waters)—The northern province of the Bombay Presidency, bounded by the Rann of Cutch on the south, by Rajputana on the east, by the Punjab on the north east, by Baluchistan on the north and west, and by the Arabian Sea on the south west—(See p 146 and 154)

SIND SAGAR DOAB—The plain country between the Indus and the Chenab rivers on the south and the Indus and the Jhelum rivers on the north—(See p 23)

SIRSIND—An extensive tract of the Punjab jurisdiction, stretching east and west from the extreme north east corner of the Bahawalpur native state to the Umballa district, and north and south from the river Sutlej to Hariana, about 220 miles in length from east to west, and 160 in breadth from north to south

SORATH—A district in the peninsula of Kattywar, province Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, the most southern of the peninsula bounded by Hallar district on the north, by Babriwar on the east, and by Kattywar on the north east

SUNDARBANS—The southern portion of the Delta of the Ganges in the Bengal jurisdiction. This tract may be described as a crowded cluster of densely wooded small marshy islands separated by narrow channels and formed by the deposition of the enormous quantity of earth swept down by the Ganges. This alluvial archipelago is about 100 miles in length and about 75 miles in breadth. An area of 5,340 square miles, is almost totally inaccessible—(See p 46 and 56)

TARAI—A long strip of marshy jungle, stretching along the foot of the sub Himalayan ranges and between them and the northern plains of India. A deadly malaria arises from the whole region rendering it almost uninhabitable by man, and dangerous to traverse between the months of April and October—(See p 30, 36 and 181)

TENASSERIM—The southern portion of the British Burmah province stretching along the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, and embracing the districts of Amherst, Travoy and Mergui, in length about 500 miles—(See p 86 and 88)

THAR, THE—The great sandy desert of north western India extending from the Aravallis to the Sutlej and the Indus rivers and from the left bank of the lower Indus in Sind to the north eastern limit of Rajputana a length of some 500 miles. This desert is called by the natives *Thar*, *Thall*, or *Dhal*. In Hindu geography it is termed *marus thullu*, or the region of death—(See p 104)

For various Stations in India and the East

STATIONS	The Cool Season					STATIONS	The Cool Season				
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
The Hot Season						The Hot Season					
May						The Hot Season					
June July Aug						The Hot Season					
The Rainy Season						The Rainy Season					
Sep Oct Nov						The Rainy Season					
Means of the year						Means of the year					
Abu Mount	64	75	73	69	70	Dibruga h	62	74	82	75	73
Aden	74	75	73	69	70	Dunagpore	66	74	82	75	73
Agra	61	85	83	82	78	Dodab a	57	74	83	77	77
Ahmedabad	73	85	83	81	83	Dum Dum	59	74	83	77	77
Ahmednagar	73	85	83	77	78	E. npara	5	74	83	77	77
Alme e	65	87	87	80	80	Etawah	60	74	83	77	77
Akshah	66	83	82	80	78	Pa chga h	61	74	83	77	77
Alga h	61	83	80	77	78	Fero epore	74	75	80	74	73
Allahabad	66	89	89	79	81	French Rocks	75	83	83	76	76
Amritsar	54	73	55	74	72	Fur cedpore	63	80	83	76	77
Anjarakanda	84	84	79	80	8	Gai e	80	83	83	80	80
Arco	74	85	87	81	87	Gauhati	66	77	83	79	76
Ass	59	79	90	75	75	Gharipur	68	88	88	81	81
Atta emalle	65	67	65	65	65	Golpara	65	77	81	77	75
Ava	69	81	84	79	79	Golaghat	60	75	84	78	77
Az nga h	64	84	87	78	78	Gorakhpur	64	82	86	77	74
Badula	69	74	71	72	7	Govindgarh	54	73	85	74	71
Bankok	78	82	82	81	81	Guntoor	77	85	84	81	81
Bangalore	73	80	74	73	75	Gya	66	86	86	79	79
Banuwangi	80	81	79	80	80	Hanapur	68	86	86	79	79
Bancorah	84	84	85	75	78	Hansa	58	85	83	81	81
Bannu	53	73	91	75	73	Har har	76	87	79	80	78
Bare y	62	79	87	77	76	Haza bagh	62	80	80	71	74
Batoda	7	89	84	78	81	Hong kong	66	73	85	78	77
Barpeta	65	75	81	8	75	Hooghly	61	84	83	78	77
Barkpo e	69	83	84	79	76	Ichangabad	70	86	85	77	76
Batav a	79	80	79	79	79	Hoshiarpur	57	77	88	75	74
Batikota	79	84	84	82	82	Hyderabad Dekkan	73	90	83	79	79
Beawar	65	86	87	80	80	Hyderabad Sud	70	86	90	80	82
Beethoom	70	86	85	79	80	Jacobabad	63	85	86	80	8
Beldum	72	79	79	73	74	Jakarta la	60	68	68	65	68
Bellary	75	86	81	78	80	Jalunari	37	62	63	59	59
Bengal	65	83	87	79	80	Jalna	74	87	80	78	80
Betul	66	81	85	78	78	Jampur	60	84	87	77	77
Bhagalpur	61	80	78	72	73	Jessore	65	83	84	81	79
Bijli	66	87	85	77	79	Jhansi	65	87	86	79	79
Bijapur	65	82	83	75	76	Jhelum	83	74	88	75	77
Bijoor	78	87	84	77	81	Jubbulpore	64	84	83	75	77
Bogra	58	8	89	75	76	Jullundur	57	75	86	73	73
Bombay	64	78	81	77	75	Kaladgi	73	88	80	74	79
Burdwan	70	83	82	81	81	Kals	60	74	83	70	7
Burr sal	70	86	86	80	81	Kanikal	77	85	86	82	83
Calcutta	66	79	81	79	77	Kartarpur	60	77	89	79	77
Calcut	68	85	83	80	80	Kherwara	64	86	82	76	77
Candy	61	85	79	80	81	Kholapur	73	82	76	77	77
Cannanore	72	74	73	72	73	K. L.	78	82	77	77	79
Canton	80	84	79	80	81	K. hanpur	65	8	80	73	75
Cawnpore	55	70	82	73	79	Kolhat	56	77	90	61	62
Chakrata	62	85	83	78	78	Kotnagi	59	62	65	61	84
Chanderma are						Ku nool	79	90	84	82	78
Chapra	64	86	89	79	80	Ku rachee	66	80	86	79	80
Cherapoonjee	62	84	85	76	77	Kyonghyoo	74	85	79	80	80
Chitawong	54	64	63	64	63	Lahat	79	81	80	80	80
Chit to	66	80	80	78	76	Lal o e	57	78	89	76	75
Chunar	76	87	85	79	82	Lakh mpur	62	74	82	76	77
Churan	61	85	89	80	79	Le a	53	75	89	71	79
Chylassa	45	8	84	68		Lucknow	64	88	87	80	76
Coal n	80	8	84	77	79	Ludh ana	56	77	89	75	77
Cocanada	70	84	78	80	81	Macao	59	71	83	75	77
Co matore	70	85	84	79	81	Madras	77	84	86	81	82
Colombo	73	81	77	75	77	Madras	80	88	87	84	87
Coonor	79	83	82	79	80	Mahabaleshwar	67	73	64	65	67
Cudalore	75	85	85	82	83	Mahe	61	84	77	76	77
Cudapah	75	85	85	82	83	Man p	72	87	87	74	78
Cuttack	68	83	83	80	81	Mangaldas	67	76	81	77	75
Cuttack	75	83	80	80	79	Mangalore	8	85	78	80	80
Cuttack	68	83	85	79	79	Man it	78	8	81	77	74
Cuttack	58	79	86	73	74	Manmad	62	74	81	63	67
Cuttack	55	78	81	74	75	Manipatam	71	87	88	8	84
Cuttack	72	79	74	79	76	Mani	71	78	79	76	76
Cuttack	72	79	74	75	75	Meerut	60	80	88	76	76
Cuttack	72	82	83	79	81	Meerut	70	76	63	72	72

RELIGIONS AND PEOPLES OF INDIA.

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION

ABOUT three fourths of the vast population of India comprising upwards of two hundred and forty two millions, (See p 9 and 10,) are *Hindus* professing the religion of *Brahma* in its many different forms, and although sub-divided into many sects, are more or less exclusively devoted to that form of worship

The doctrines of the more ancient religion of the *Hindus* are contained in the *Vedas*, or four sacred books each composed of two parts, one comprising forms of worship, the other, moral and religious instruction. These *Vedas* are of very high antiquity, being supposed to date from the fourteenth century before the Christian era. Their primary doctrine teaches *Theism*, or the worship of a self-existent Supreme Being, to whom all are subject, 'There is in truth but one Deity, the Supreme Spirit, the Lord of the Universe, whose work is the universe

The *Puranas*, the other sacred books of the *Hindus*, as well as the *Institutes of Menu*, are compositions of later date, and are the exponents of modern Brahminism. The *Puranas* are eighteen in number, and were mostly written in support of the doctrines of particular sects, and the supremacy of the priesthood. They are for the most part legendary in their character. The pure *Theism* of the ancient Hindu faith as defined in the *Vedas*, has become developed into an elaborate polytheistic system, the most gigantic and degrading. *Brahma*, the creative principle, *Vishnu*, the preserving principle, and *Siva*, the destroying principle, being regarded as a Triune manifestation of the divinity, and with other personified attributes and energies, having been made the objects of worship in an infinite variety of forms. Subordinate to these are many lesser divinities regarded as goddesses. There is a goddess of learning and eloquence (*Saraswati*), a goddess of wealth (*Lakshmi*), the goddesses *Parvati*, *Bhoulani* or *Durgi*, names representing the acting powers of evil and destruction, as well as others. Of the Hindu sects, the most influential and numerous are the followers of *Siva* and *Vishnu*. The worship of *Siva* prevails mostly among the members of the upper classes, especially in Mysore and the Maratha provinces, while that of *Vishnu* prevails among the *Hindus* of Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh. A large portion of the sacred writings of the *Hindus* is occupied with the history of the various incarnations (*avatars*) of this latter deity. The votaries of *Siva* and *Vishnu* are distinguished by certain colored marks on the forehead, those of the *Siva* sect being horizontal, while those of the *Vishnuvites* are perpendicular.

The leading dogmas of the Brahminical faith are, the supremacy of the priesthood, and metempsychosis or the transmigration of the soul after death. Pilgrimages to remote and holy places, and penances and offerings to the priesthood, are held in high esteem, the avoidance of impure or forbidden food, especially the flesh of the cow or bull, which is considered sacred, and the preservation of caste, are among the most important moral duties enjoined on the Hindu. In no country does the religion of the inhabitants appear so prominent in every act as in Hindustan. It pervades the entire frame of civil society, and mixes itself up with every concern of life, public, private or domestic. The institution of caste, so characteristic of Hindu society throughout nearly the whole country, by which all classes remain, from father to son, occupying the same pursuits and positions in life, is nowhere pursued to such (often arbitrary and merciless) ramifications as in India. Purity of caste being incapable of acquisition, and therefore to be preserved at all hazards and under the most trying circumstances.

In the outset the *Hindus* were divided into four great classes or castes, the *Brahmans* or sacerdotal class, the *Kshetriyas*, warriors and rulers, *Vaisyas*, capitalists, traders and farmers, and *Sudras*, laborers, artisans, and menial servants. These great divisions though hereditary, impassable and indefeasible, are now, however, purely theoretical, there being, practically an immense number of various castes, whose members intermarry only among themselves, and abstain from associating with those of other castes. Every caste and sub-division of a caste, forming a little distinct society in the general community.

The *Brahmans* and *Kshetriyas* are regarded as greatly superior to the rest of the population, and are distinguished by wearing a certain cord termed 'the thread'. The follow

ing passages denote what obsequious reverence the Brahmans claim for their order 'A Brahman, whether learned or ignorant, is a powerful divinity' (*Ist of Menu*) 'Those excellent Brahmans who are guilty of such crimes as theft, are offenders against themselves, not others'—'Brahmans are masters of the Kshetriyas, Vaishiyas and Sudras, they are masters of one another, and to be worshipped, being earthly gods' (*Padma Purana*) 'What ever exists in the universe is all in effect, though not in form, the wealth of the Brahman, since the Brahman is entitled to it all, by his primogeniture and eminence of birth'—'The Brahman eats but his own food, wears but his own apparel, and bestows but his own in alms He alone deserves to possess the whole earth' (*Ibid*)

The military profession is held to be nearly as honorable as the sacerdotal, and numerous Brahmans are found filling its ranks, while the mercantile classes are regarded with much less consideration

The spread of education is gradually undermining the influence of caste prejudices

Other forms of religion are those of the *Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs* and *Mahomedans*, the last it is unnecessary to refer to, beyond stating, that they consist chiefly of two sects, the *Shuabs* and the *Sunnis*, the former regarding Ali as the successor of Mahomet, and equal to him in dignity, and who reject tradition, the latter insisting on the supremacy of Mahomet over all created beings, and acknowledging tradition The Mahomedan religion was founded in Arabia, and introduced into India by the Arabs in the sixth and seventh centuries

Buddhism, which now prevails over all Central and Eastern Asia, appears to have originated, and at one time to have extensively prevailed in Hindustan It is believed that Buddhism, and Brahmanism are but two offshoots from a primitive religion, which once prevailed over the whole of Asia beyond the Indus Being opposed to the polytheism of the Brahmans, Buddhism became subjected to considerable persecution at their hands, and is now all but extinct in India, it is, however, professed by a large number of the inhabitants of Arakan, Burmah, Bhutan, Nepal and the island of Ceylon Though almost extinguished in Hindustan, the religion of Buddha, the 'wise,' the 'enlightened,' is still, numerically speaking, the prevailing religion of the world It has now been in existence for nearly 2,500 years, and its adherents are estimated at upwards of 400 millions, or more than a fourth of the human race The Buddhists, while they reject the multitudinous pantheon of the Hindus, admit an indefinite number of incarnations of Buddha, who is supposed to animate in succession the bodies of their chief *Lamas* or priests They believe in the eternity of matter, and the supremacy of intelligence as a property of matter They deny the authority of the sacred books of the Hindus, do not acknowledge caste, and have no respect for fire, but have great regard for animal life, and live much in monasteries Buddhism is practically a system of *Atheism* and *Ayithism* The Nirvana, to which the Buddhist aspires, is absolute NOTHING *Buddhas* are beings (of whom there may be many), who have raised themselves by austerities of all kinds to a state of apathy, and then have evolved certain doctrines and sacred books The founder of Buddhism was *Sakyat Muns* or Gotama, who died 543 B C. The sacred books of the Buddhists are called *TRI PITAKA*, (*three caskets*),

The religion of the *Jains* and *Sikhs* is briefly described in the following alphabetical list of the principal classes of the different peoples and tribes inhabiting India

There are marked differences in appearance among the native races in different parts of the country, and these depend partly on race, and partly, no doubt, on climate The less accessible parts are still inhabited by people hardly removed from the lowest forms of savage life, while the coast, the plains, and great river valleys have been the seat of civilization from time immemorial The inhabitants of Northern, North Western and Central India, generally, are handsome, tall, of fair complexion, well developed, honest, manly, and of more than average intellect They make excellent soldiers and are ingenious in certain manufactures and handicrafts The same general description applies, with some marked exceptions, to the inhabitants of the mountain districts in other parts of India, though they are less tall On the other hand, the people dwelling in the lower provinces of Bengal, in the river valleys near the mouths of streams, and in the Deccan, are lower in stature, darker in colour, less developed physically, less

sincere and honest, and less favourable specimens of the human family. All the races, however, are simple in their habits, active, capable of enduring much fatigue, and much attached to their homes. Of the different races, the Bengalis, though weak in body, and wanting in moral courage, are, intellectually, the most capable of considerable and rapid advancement in the ordinary arts of civilized life, and there is a certain amount of cunning natural to them, which makes up for their timidity.

List of a few of the principal Indian Peoples and Tribes

ABARS—A wild mountain tribe occupying a tract of country to the north of Upper Assam. The centre of the tract is about Latitude $28^{\circ} 10' N$, and Longitude $95^{\circ} 20' E$.

AAHAS—A wild tribe inhabiting the mountainous country, situated on the northern boundary of Assam, and the eastern boundary of Bhutan. The centre of the tract is about Latitude $27^{\circ} 10' N$, and Longitude $92^{\circ} 40' E$.

ARABS—In Bombay chiefly, generally traders from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. A great number are also to be found in the Nizam's territory or Hyderabad, who are permanently settled there, and are employed chiefly as mercenaries in the military forces of that state.

ARMENIANS—Chiefly refugees from former Persian or Turkish persecution, and generally merchants and tradesmen settled in the principal towns and cities of India.

BADAKS or **BHADAKS**—Hereditary thieves inhabiting the forests of Northern Oudh, and the banks of the Chambal river. They lead a nomadic life and have few Hindu prejudices.

BAYIKARS—The gipseys and jugglers of India, chiefly met with in Upper India.

DANIAS—The Hindu trading and banking class, the most influential as well as the most despised of natives, quiet and well behaved, but fond of litigation.

BANJARAS or **LADANAS**—The carriers of the country, chiefly of grain, they own immense herds of bullocks and live generally in the open. The railways have reduced this class considerably, and their existence in the future is only a question of time. Their dress and usages are peculiar.

BANRAS—Tribes separated from the *Newars* of Nepal, and following many of the customs of the *Bhutias*.

BHATS—Wandering minstrels found in Gujarat and Upper India, and exercising much influence over the population, but especially over the *Rajputs*.

BHATTIS—A predatory tribe of Rajput descent inhabiting Bhattiana and the desert in Ruyputana, from the Sirsa and Hissar districts up to the Indus.

BHILS—Rude native tribes supposed to be the aboriginal people of Central India and Gujarat, now inhabiting the mountainous parts of Gujarat, Khandesh and Malwa, and the hills along the Nerbudda and Tapti rivers.

BORAS—A trading sect of Mahomedans largely scattered over Gujarat and the Decan, of supposed Arab descent, and resembling Jews in features and character. They are in general, industrious, wealthy, and influential members of society.

CHAPANS—A race of carriers of heavy goods, and grain, also cattle dealers, they are sometimes lured by travellers as an escort in the wilder parts of India.

COLLS—Aboriginal tribes inhabiting the northern part of Orissa. They are also called *Hos* and are semi barbarous, but hospitable, and show a love of truth, honesty and a willingness to oblige.

COOLIS—The aboriginal tribes of Gujarat and Western India. A manly and hard working people, but ferocious, much addicted to drunkenness, and once formidable robbers.

DAUDPUTRAS (or sons of David)—A fair and handsome Mahomedan race, numbering about 50,000. They crossed the Indus from Shikarpur in the reign of Aurungezebe, and took forcible possession of the country which they now occupy on the left bank of the Sutlej called Bahawalpur.

DHEWARS—The husbandmen and fishers of the western districts of Nepal.

GARANGS—A Buddhist race, leading a pastoral life in Nepal, and shifting their abodes

between the mountains and valleys in summer and winter, some are miners and traders.

GAROS—A purely agricultural people, the inhabitants of the Garo Hills district of Assam, similar to the Meclus or Cacharis. A robust, active, strong and muscular race, capable of enduring a great amount of exertion and fatigue, remarkable for their ugliness and scarcity of beard, generally truthful, easily excitable, and then revengeful, cruel and blood thirsty.

GONDS—The aboriginal inhabitants of a part of Central India formerly called *Gondwana*, they are blood thirsty, cruel and revengeful, but an athletic and well looking race, speaking a language radically different from Sanscrit.

GUJARARS—The inhabitants and husbandmen of Gujarat, as well as many parts of Northern India, and the Punjab.

GURKHAS—A hardy, brave, active and enterprising people, dominant in Nepal and in the hill countries westward. They are of short stature, but make excellent soldiers, and are descendants of the Hindu refugees from Mahomedan invasion, who mingled with the Tartar and Chinese people of the country.

JAIS or JAINAS—A religious sect dating from the sixth century, numerous in Gujarat, Khundesh, Rajputana and Kanara, professing the doctrines, and supposed to be an offshoot, of the Buddhists, but admitting caste,—which Buddhism rejects,—and the worship of many of the Hindu deities in addition to their own saints, twenty four in number, called *Tirthankaras*, i.e. those, who by ascetic practices, have crossed the ocean of human existence, whom they regard as superior to the gods. Their priests are of all castes. The Jains have always been a learned people. Both Jains and Buddhists use Pali as their sacred language.

JARJARS—A fine robust and warlike race, but proud, cruel and dissipated, they are the ruling class in Cutch.

JATS—A turbulent and very ancient race who probably migrated originally from Turkestan, occupying a great part of the North Western Provinces and Rajputana. They still retain the warlike and nomadic habits of the people of that region.

JEWS—Numerous in Western India, found also in Calcutta, and Rangoon. Those of Bombay call themselves *Bani Israel*, and are probably descendants of the ten tribes, and of higher consideration than the others. At Cochin they are of two denominations, the Black Jews of very ancient date, and the White Jews, more recent, who regard the others as slaves.

KATARIS or KATADIS—An ancient race of Northern Konkan, Bombay Presidency, living on the outskirts of the villages, and held in abhorrence by the higher castes of Hindus.

KATTIS—Natives of the peninsula of Kattywar in Gujarat, considered one of the royal races of India, but now greatly reduced. They are half civilised, and were once robbers and pirates.

KHASIAS—The inhabitants of the Khasia and Jaintia Hills district of Assam. A short stout and athletic race, affable, gentle and cheerful in disposition, industrious, and capable of enduring much fatigue.

KHONDS—Tribes inhabiting the hilly districts of Orissa, partly civilised and practising agriculture. An intelligent race, robust and muscular, having a strong love of independence but vindictive, and addicted to drunkenness.

KOTARS—A peculiar but industrious race, exercising certain handicrafts, and having no caste prejudices. Found in the Nilgiri district.

KUNDIS—An agricultural tribe inhabiting the south and midland parts of Gujarat.

KURUIS—A class of cultivators found in the North Western Provinces, well known for their industrious and peaceful habits.

MARATHAS—A numerous and powerful race, bold, active and industrious, who originally occupied the north western part of the Deccan, but conquered a great part of Northern and Central India, confined now more particularly to the central and southern part of the Bombay Presidency, of which they form the majority of the population. Their power was broken by Ahmadshah, Abdalli, king of Kabul, at the battle of Panipat in 1761.

MARAVAS—A people of considerable antiquity, inhabiting a tract of country on the extreme southern coast near Cape Comorin

MARWARIS—The trading class of Jodhpore or Marwar, found throughout India.

MECHIS, or **CACHARIS**—A tribe widely scattered all over north eastern Bengal and throughout Assam, called Mechis in the former, and Cacharis in the latter. Of migratory habits, able bodied and well behaved, honest and trustworthy. They make good soldiers and form a strong element in the military and police of those parts, and have no caste prejudices.

MERS—The inhabitants of the district called Merwara, in the Aravalli Hills of Rajputana (See page 101). They are descendants of one of the original peoples of India, and are a savage and independent race.

MIKIRS—A tribe inhabiting the hills in Nowgong, Assam, undoubtedly the most peaceful and industrious of hill tribes. A fine athletic race, but devoid of personal courage.

MOPLAHS, or **MAPILAS**—The Mahomedan inhabitants of Malabar, in the Madras Presidency. A wealthy, intelligent and enterprising race, but fanatical and troublesome.

MUGS or **MAGHS**—The indigenous people of Arakan, short in stature, hardy, inoffensive and trustworthy, with round, flat faces and a copper complexion.

NAGAS—Tribes virtually independent, extending from North Cachar as far as the Dihing river in the extreme eastern point of Assam. They all belong to the Indo Chinese stock speaking various dialects, which differ so much, that their own villages, lying scarcely a day's journey apart, can only hold communication by means of a foreign tongue. The term *Naga* is probably derived from the Bengali word *Nangta*, meaning *naked*, or from the Sanskrit word *naga*, a *snake*. The principal clans are the *Angamis*, the *Rengmas* and the *Kachas*, the first named being the most numerous and powerful. An athletic, and by no means a bad looking race, brave and warlike, but also treacherous and vindictive.

NAYARS—The aristocracy of Malabar, formerly hereditary soldiers, now engaged in handicraft. Numerous and influential.

NAMBURIS—A class of Brahmans, considered to be aboriginal and very highly regarded, inhabiting southern India.

NAYAKS—A wild tribe inhabiting the forests between the Mahi and the Nerbudda rivers in Rewakanta, Gujarat.

NEWARS—The original inhabitants of the fertile parts of Nepal before its conquest by the Gurkhas. They are an industrious, ingenious, peaceable and able bodied race, chiefly engaged in agriculture, trading and handicraft. They are Buddhists, but do not acknowledge the Lamas of Thibet—(See page 181).

OORIAS—The original inhabitants of Orissa, from whom the province takes its name. They are a timid, effeminate, dishonest and dissolute race, but industrious.

PAHARIS—The inhabitants of the mountains, or hill men.

PARSIS—The descendants of a large colony of fire worshippers, who left Persia in consequence of Moslem persecution and settled in Bomhay, Surat and Gujarat. Many are now rich merchants and land owners, others are shop keepers, artisans and domestic servants. They are very hospitable and liberal, especially to their own people—(See p. 159).

PATHANS—People of Afghan descent, inhabiting the North Western frontier of the Punjab, Bhopal and other parts of India—(See p. 173 174).

POVINDAHS—A class of Afghans, who are at once agriculturists, traders and warriors—(See p. 170 176).

RAJPUTS (Sons of kings)—The descendants of the ancient Hindu princes, and the dominant population of that portion of India on the north west called Rajputana. They are a tall, proud, vigorous and athletic race, and sometimes make excellent soldiers. They are ordinarily addicted to opium, and are fit for nothing until they take it, and after its effects have passed, are little better than idiots, until the dose be repeated. Indulgence in this baneful habit is more necessary to the Rajput than his food, and to eat opium together is the most inviolable pledge.

KA MUSIS—A predatory tribe in the neighborhood of Pooná and Sátara, in the Bombay Presidency. They are fatalists and have no fear of law or punishment.

ROHILLAS—A people of Afghan descent, addicted to agriculture as well as arms, occupying the tract called Rohilkhand, named after them. They are tall and handsome men, of a comparatively fair complexion, animated and intelligent, but utterly devoid of truthfulness. Crimes are frequent amongst them, and perjury is almost universal. The Rohillas entered Hindustan early in the eighteenth century and conquered the district which bears their name. They were completely defeated by the British at the battle of Katra in 1774, an event which brought the Rohilla sway to an end.

SAURIAS, or **SAURAS**—A wild but harmless and peaceful race inhabiting the southern part of Orissa in the Bengal jurisdiction.

SHAKH IWATIS—A tribe of Rájputs inhabiting the northern district of the Jeypore state, which is named after them.—(See p. 103.)

SIKHS (Disciples).—A religious sect founded by one *Nanal*, the Guru or leader, in the fifteenth century, and occupying the Punjab, principally Sirhind. They were originally pure *Theists* but have since much degenerated, regarding their founder as worthy of divine honors. Their religion is chiefly confined to the Punjab, and is an heretical form of the Brahminical faith, its chief characteristic being the intolerance of its followers, a regard for animal life, chiefly in reference to the cow, which is held sacred, a belief in transmigration, and a total abstinence from tobacco, but *Phing*, opium and spirituous liquors are freely used. They have no caste prejudices and are divided into several sects, the two principal of which are, the '*Ahal*' or old Sikhs, and the '*Singhs*' or lions. The sacred book of the Sikhs, is called the *GRANTH*. At first they were quiet and unostentatious, but on the murder of one of their Gurus, they drew the sword, and one sect commenced to acquire temporal power, taking the name of '*Singhs*', while the rest remained quiet under the name of '*Khalisa*'. All are distinguished alike by their hatred of the Mahomedans. They are a tall, vigorous and athletic race, and make excellent soldiers.

SONTHAIS—A primitive people inhabiting the portion of the Bhárgalpur division of Bengal, known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs.—(See p. 52.) They are an uncouth race, but make excellent navvies. They number about 1,750,000.

SUDAS—A rude people probably of Rájput lineage, chiefly shepherds, living in grass huts in the *Thar* or Great Desert of Rájputana, in a state of great privation and misery. Their principal source of income consists in the sale of their daughters to rich Mahomedans, and to the Járjars of Cutch.

THAGS—A confederacy of professional murderers found chiefly in Central India, and devout worshippers of the goddess *Kali*. They have been very greatly reduced in numbers, and may now be regarded as almost extinct, owing to the severe measures of the British Government for their suppression.

TIYARS—Cultivators on the Malabar coast, much despised by the other inhabitants.

TUDAS or **TUNDAVERS**—A small, primitive and nomadic tribe, occupying some of the highest valleys of the Nilgiris. They are ignorant of the mythology, language, manners and customs of the Hindus, and are a tall, athletic race, of a bold appearance, but quiet and honest. Their wealth consists of large herds of buffaloes, which they tend and milk, exchanging the produce of their dairies for grain.

URIYAS—(See *Ooryas*.)

IVAGHIAS—A predatory tribe of Rájputs found in the Kattywar peninsula, Gujarat.

IVARALIS—A wild tribe speaking the Marathi language, and living in the forests of Northern Konkan, Bombay Presidency.

YANADIS—A wild savage race inhabiting the country on the Coromandel Coast in the vicinity of the Nellore district, Madras Presidency. In habits, religion and language they are quite distinct from their neighbours. They are short in stature and of black complexion, capable of enduring great fatigue, and remarkably faithful and honest.

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Y.

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